

# MICHIGAN FARMER.

VOL. X.

DETROIT, FEBRUARY 1, 1852.

NO. 2, Old ies

VOL. X.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

No. 2, NEW SERIES.

## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### NOTES FROM IRELAND.

NUMBER XLIII.

#### MR. CHARTER'S FARMING, ETC.

NEWRY, Oct. 1, 1851.

About a mile from this place, (which is fifty miles north of Dublin, and has a population of 13,000,) and near the scutching mill mentioned in another place, I found a highly intelligent Scotch farmer, Mr. Charter, of whom I made mention as having imparted to me some valuable information in regard to flax culture.

The proprietor of the farm occupied by Mr. Charter, is extensively engaged in coaching, so that the manure made by the horses he keeps in this place, supplies all the manure needed upon the farm, and horse manure is far richer than that of neat stock, especially when the horses are fed with grain freely, as all coach horses are.

But Mr. C. said it would be of comparatively little worth, if he did not place it in a situation to preserve its nutritious qualities, the ammonia and some other elements being dissipated by evaporation, and washed away by the rains.

To prevent this, he hauls it away as fast as it is thrown from the stable, piles it up in some convenient place on the farm, first placing a layer of coarse manure (as thrown from the stable) upon the ground, to the depth of about 18 or 20 inches, then a layer of common soil or earth, about four inches thick, which presses the coarse manure down to about the same thickness, then another layer of manure, which, in like manner, is followed by another layer of earth, and so on until the pile is completed, and in this way, all the elements are preserved, and the manure is worth more than double what it would have been, to have lain in the yard.

And I have no doubt of it. Who has not observed, that covering a decaying animal carcass with only a thin layer of earth, puts an entire stop to the offensive effluvia which was previously emitted, inasmuch that a person who could not before approach it, can now place himself in any position around it, without being annoyed? This shows conclusively, that soil absorbs the ammonia and other gases, so as to prevent their escape. And so it is found in the case of manure, as above stated—everything is thus preserved from waste.

And Mr. C. takes care to have the sides of his heap perpendicular, and observed, that if it were sloped off, about all the slope would be soaked, leached, and washed away. This is certainly a cheap compost heap, and I have no doubt it is about equal to any that can be made.

Observing that Mr. C. used the cart and single horse, and remembering friend McAllister's request, that I would notice its advantages as compared with the common two horse wagon, I asked Mr. C. if he had ever used the latter. He said that he had, and thrown it

aside, as two horses attached to two carts would haul much more than the same horses harnessed to a single wagon. Of this I have no doubt, from what has fallen under my observation, but then, in settling the merits of the case, it is to be considered, that in this country horses are dear and men cheap, whereas in ours men are dear and horses cheap. Two carts require two men, whereas the same horses attached to a wagon, require but one man. The two men in this country can be had for a trifling compensation, but not so in ours. The point then to be mainly regarded in settling the question, is whether the additional expense of man-help required by two carts, would, or would not, overbalance the advantage which they would have over a wagon by reason of the greater burden they would carry—a question which I leave for others to settle.

There was an iron roller, near the house, whose weight was 1800 pounds, which is for levelling and smoothing the surface of a field laid down to grass. I have seen iron rollers for that purpose in our country, but do not remember to have seen one so constructed. It consists of two equal parts, which turn upon the same axle, the advantage being, that in turning round, while one half rolls forward, the other half of course rolls back, and thus the thing, which otherwise could scarcely be turned at all, is turned with great ease. I do not know but there are such in some parts of our country, but if there are, I have never seen them. Undoubtedly it would be a great advantage to our farmers, if rollers were more generally introduced. It is the common practice here to roll the grain crop in the spring when grass seed is sown, for the double purpose of benefiting the former, and securing the germination, rooting, and growth of the latter. But for this purpose, wooden rollers should be used.

In the barn was lying a large pile of oats which had just been cleaned, and I was surprised at their weight. Mr. C. said they would weigh forty two pounds to the bushel. This, as well as Scotland, is a far better oat country, as well as a better barley country than ours.

But I remarked to Mr. C. that they had no substitute for our Indian corn, and asked him if they got any of it here. O yes, he said, it was brought in large quantities, and sold at about seven pounds sterling per ton, which would make it, I think, about a dollar per bushel. He added, that they were getting to be very fond of it for bread, and considered it far preferable to oatmeal bread. And I honor his judgment; I have tried to eat the oatmeal bread, and to love it, having heard so much said in its favor, first and last, but I have found it impossible to like it. It is coarse, dry, and flavorless. I could eat sawdust bread with quite as much gusto. The porridge is more tolerable, be-

cause the rough edges are taken off by boiling, but there is no sweetness to it. I have no doubt it constitutes a healthy and nutritious diet, but it does not begin to compare with our Indian corn bread and puddings. For the two reasons then, that our climate is not so good for oats, and that we have grains which make far better bread, and quite as cheap, and probably more so, I should think it a great misfortune, if oatmeal bread should be adopted for the use in our country. But there is little danger of that—one trial of it would, I doubt not, effectually cure any "hankering" which our people may have for oatmeal bread. But all palates are not alike, nor all judgments, nor shall I take it upon myself to set up for a connoisseur in the matter. Those that like oatmeal bread may eat it—I shall not; nor is my dislike founded upon pre-existing prejudices, for I was prepossessed in its favor, and was really grieved and afflicted to find that I could not like it. I almost cried about it.

Observing a man with his dogs, hunting upon a distant part of the farm, (one who had liberty to do so,) Mr. C. remarked, that many a man had been transported for seven years for doing no more than that, killing perhaps some worthless bird. This is called poaching, and he said it often resulted in most desperate acts of personal violence upon the game-keeper. For instance, two or three wild young men, desiring to have a little sport, take their guns, and resolve to set the game laws at defiance, not having the fear of "my lords," to whom all the game in the kingdom belongs, by divine right, and of the laws of the realm, before their eyes. The game-keeper is on the alert, hears their guns, and scents them out, and knowing the consequences if they are taken, rather than submit to an arrest and transportation, they shoot him down, and now they are murderers, and have escaped transportation, with the great probability of ending their days upon the gallows.

Such are the beauties of this government, and such the gems which sparkle upon the brows of its nobility. I am told that there are great numbers now at Sidney, who were transported for this trivial offence against the lords of the land, who are thus cut off from society, and destroyed utterly and forever, for an act which is made criminal by a law which is an outrage upon the rights of humanity. But this is of a piece with the entire system, and indeed is only a very subordinate part of it, the whole fabric of the government, the organic law of the land, being contrived with a view to the utter ascendancy of the few, and the utter prostration of the many at their feet.

It is actually deemed a great act of condescension in a lord, if he opens his ground to the vulgar tread, so far as to permit the common people to approach near enough to gaze in wonder-struck awe, upon their greatness, and whenever a nobleman is so condescending, his praises are trumpeted in all the papers in the kingdom, and he is represented as a paragon of liberality, condescension, and grace. But I am at the end of my limits.

Respectfully,  
WARREN ISHAM.

#### NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

NUMBER XLIV.

MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, &c.

LONDON, Oct. 4th, 1851.

From Liverpool I went to Manchester, thirty-six miles east, which, including Salford, only separated from it by a small stream, contains not far from half a million inhabitants. It is far the largest cotton manufacturing place in the kingdom, and is the great centre of the cotton manufacturing region, the whole country forty miles around, being studded with manufacturing towns, inasmuch that it has been said, that Manchester and the country forty miles around it, contains a greater population than London and the country

forty miles around it. Within six miles of it is Stockport, containing some sixty thousand inhabitants, and in the same distance are other large towns—all devoted wholly to manufactures. There are some silk manufactories in Manchester.

Manchester, with such a multitude of manufactories, is of course a smoky place, and yet there are some very handsome streets in it. The exchange where markets are held weekly, for the sale of manufactured fabrics, is a magnificent building, and there are many other fine buildings in the city.

Of the thousands and tens of thousands of workmen employed in the manufactories, I was told that seldom one was ever known to lay up anything, although they get nearly twice as much as agricultural laborers do, in some parts of the kingdom. It is true, that twelve, fifteen, or even twenty shillings sterling per week (four to five dollars,) would seem to be little enough to feed and clothe both the laborer and his family upon, but they pinch their living out of a much smaller sum, and spend the rest for drink and in other foolish ways. Even the workmen who have no families, do not generally lay up a farthing—all goes as fast as it comes. And this seems to be a universal thing, among laborers of every description throughout the kingdom. A gentleman of Glasgow told me, it was so with about all journeymen mechanics in that city, and that, receiving their pay on Saturday night, it had been a universal custom with them to spend two or three days in dissipation, and they were not expected to do their work again until Wednesday. And I find that it is pretty much so all over the kingdom. And such are their drinking habits and associations, that there is little hope for the present generation. And why is it, that millions upon these islands are thus throwing themselves away? If the causes were hunted out, my impression is, that they would not be very creditable to their boasted "superiors," or to the Government itself.

I came out of Liverpool from underneath it, and into Manchester over the tops of the houses, and out of it in an opposite direction, in the same manner, directing my course south to Birmingham, about a hundred miles distant from Manchester, passing many considerable towns upon the way.

Birmingham is located about one hundred and twelve miles north, or rather northwest from London, and has a population of two hundred and fifty thousand. It is the great hard and hollow ware manufacturing place of the kingdom, embracing all the metals, as iron, brass, copper, tin, zinc, platina, &c., &c. The most prominent manufactories are probably for iron, not furnaces for the conversion of the ore into pig, or the pig into bars, that being done amongst the pits of Staffordshire, (upon the verge of which Birmingham is located,) but for working up both pigs and bars into the great and small necessities of life. The Crystal Palace, I believe, was cast there.

There are some fine buildings in Birmingham, and among them, is a palace-like edifice, covering four or five acres of ground, and high in proportion, of stone, in a fine style of architecture, which is called "the free Grammar School"; but it is free only to the rich, notwithstanding it was founded for the education of the poor, and richly endowed in the time of Edward VI. There are nearly a thousand youth receiving a thorough and accomplished education in that building free; but not a poor man's child can be found among them. I was told that there were two or three branches to it in different parts of the city. Its funds are immense.

From Birmingham to Cheltenham, the distance is forty-six miles, in a southwest direction. Cheltenham is one of the watering places of the kingdom, with a population of some forty thousand, and in rural beauty, in some respects, even exceeds Bath, whose great rival it is. Its beauties, however, are of an entirely different order, not so much transporting, but more quiet, calm, gentle and soothing to the spirit. The dwellings and boarding-houses are located upon a high

NUMBER XLV.

## FREEHOLD AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 6th, 1851.

elevation, are neat and tasty in style, separated widely from each other, and surrounded with trees and shrubbery, a mile or two square being built and ornamented in this manner. There was nothing of the kind at Bath. Indeed, so far as rural beauty in the town itself is concerned, there is no place in the kingdom to be compared to it. It more nearly resembles the first class of our own rural villages, than any town in the United Kingdom, by far. I was fairly in love with the place, and left it with reluctant steps. I should have added, that there are numerous public walks, which wind their way among the neighboring hills, in every direction. But neither this place nor Bath are as much resorted to as formerly, their custom having been drawn off by the numerous watering places of lesser note, which have sprung up in different parts of the kingdom,—and I heard dolorous complaints in both places, of want of support. The remark was very seriously made to me by one gentleman at Cheltenham, that if the Queen would only make them a visit, "it would set the place right up." And so it would. It would be nothing but Cheltenham, Cheltenham, Cheltenham, from one end of the kingdom to the other, and the place would be thronged with visitors till this age has passed away—so utterly silly are these people about such things.

Leaving Cheltenham, we passed Gloucester, located about six miles from it, a very ancient place, of only a few thousand inhabitants; and turning south, we were next introduced into the romantic valley of Stroud, noted also as a place of resort—and romantic it truly is, with its rural residences perched upon its hill-sides, and one entire conical mountain, terraced around for dwellings to its very summit, one circle of houses rising above another, and presenting a most charming rural scene. Down this valley, with scenes of this sort on either hand, we plunged, in full glee, when, all at once, we were forced into the midnight gloom of a tunnel, as though on purpose to trifle with our sensibilities, which had scarcely had time to get into full play, when the curtain was thus barbarously dropped. Emerging from this horrid place, an entire new scene of beauty spread out its tranquil charms before us, in the form of green fields, graceful slopes, undulating plains, and waving forests. Onward we came, down the delightful valley of the Thames, and were speedily set down in the great city of London.

London is so great a city, that although it is about the lowest place in the kingdom, it is always and everywhere spoken of as though it were located on some tremendous elevation, to attain to which people had to "trudge" every step of the way up hill, from every nook and corner of the kingdom. Whenever London is spoken of, whether in the north, south, east, or west of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, it is "up to London," "up to London," "up to London." And railway trains are always spoken of as going up or down, according as they are going to or from London, altho' their way may lie down hill for two or three hundred miles before they reach the city.

I have said less of London than almost any place I have visited in the kingdom. There are two reasons for this—in the first place, I have never been very much in love with the place, my organ of admiration not having yet been much excited. I doubt not that my long protracted sickness here, has operated to cast a shadow over the place, which has prevented my seeing and appreciating its beautiful and its wonderful things. Perhaps by the time I return from the Continent, it will have passed, and I may then be in a mood to do it better justice. Another reason is, that I have desired a fuller opportunity to inform myself, so that I may "know whereof I affirm."

I shall start for the Continent in a few days.

Respectfully,

WARREN ISHAM.

I wish some of your intelligent correspondents would tell us how to kill Sweet Elders.

J. COWEN.

In my travels through the United Kingdom, I have heard of the beneficial effects of freehold and building associations, arising from the great facilities they afford for the humble classes to raise from their depressed condition to competence and comfort. And to persons who are possessed of small means, and are disposed to be industrious, and rigidly economical, they certainly appear to throw open the door of hope, and to act as a powerful incentive to energy. And thinking that the same system might be beneficial to multitudes of my countrymen, I am induced to give the following account of them.

These societies were first got up for a political purpose, by the Anti-Corn Law League, viz: to strengthen the hands of the Reform party, by increasing the number of freeholds, and of course the number of votes in the counties. And being found to work so well in promoting individual prosperity, as well as the object for which they were established, they have been multiplied and extended, until millions have been vested in them.

Suppose that in any particular locality, a number of individuals are desirous of possessing a small property, say a house and lot—but who individually are unable to accomplish the object. They form themselves into a society, adopt rules for their guidance, obtain a charter elect an annual directory, besides the trustees, and issue shares of any amount they please, to be paid in weekly or monthly instalments; say, at the rate of one sixteenth or one eighth of the share annually. When the subscriptions thus paid in, have reached a considerable sum the trustees purchase land as cheaply as they can, and divide it into as many lots of the value of each share, as it may contain. The members then ballot, and the fortunate ones get each a lot, or lots, equal to their share or shares. Those who draw blanks must wait another chance at the next balloting, but they are not without compensation, for they get six per cent. interest for their money while waiting, and compound interest, if they choose not to take a lot at all, when they win it; and many who have abundant means are thus induced to invest their money, with a view simply to let it lie at such high interest, (high for this country,) availing themselves of the privilege of declining to ballot.

When persons have drawn lots before the amount of their shares is paid, they are required to give the trustees a mortgage on them to remain until all the instalments are paid, and when all is paid, their connection with the society ceases.

So much confidence is reposed in these societies in England, that they have no difficulty in negotiating loans to the amount of several thousand pounds. Land is procured in large quantities for a fourth part what it is worth in small lots. These societies have spread from town to town—till, within little more than three years, the number of members have risen to fifty thousand, who have shares worth two million pounds sterling but which only cost them, £250,000 sterling, many of the members holding shares simply with a view to draw interest upon their money.

Many thousand members have already entered into possession of their freeholds, six hundred in Birmingham alone. And many have sold their shares at large profits—in Wolverhampton they rose to £10 premium; the members who had paid £3, could sell for £13. In Birmingham, members who purchased their allotments for £17 and £19, sold for £50. One individual there is now possessor of fourteen houses, which he has thus obtained, and for which he receives high rent; houses being built and drawn for in the same manner as the lots. Others in that city who paid £22 9s., leased their lots for building ground at £3 and £4 per year; retaining the fee simple—a transaction by which they would be repaid their outlay in five or six



years, and afterwards possess a freehold, and an annuity of £4 a year, forever.

It is a rule in these societies that a member may pay in the whole, or any part—say, half, or a third, of his share at once, if he desires so to do, which often enables him to obtain immediate possession of a lot of ground from the society, of which privilege he can avail himself, or let his money lie at compound interest, at his option. It will be seen, that a man paying his subscription upon his share, would, by this rate of interest, reach the full sum in a very short time. Thus, if his share was one hundred dollars, in less than six years, he would have seventy-five dollars paid in, whilst the interest, accumulating all that time, would entitle him at once to take one hundred dollars worth of land, without balloting, or one hundred dollars.

Such is the actual working of the system as carried out in both England and Scotland; and it is proposed to extend its benefits to the Irish peasantry. I see not why it may not be equally useful in our own country. It could not but conduce greatly to the prosperity of multitudes in our cities, certainly.

Respectfully,

WARREN ISHAM.

NUMBER XLVL

### GOVERNMENT MACHINERY.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

LONDON, October 7th, 1851.

It may be recollected that one of the questions I put to Mr. Cobden was based upon the fact I had observed that a large number of Lords, (by courtesy) were seated in the House of Commons, in the ridiculous attitude of representatives of the people, and that his reply was, "we must have another sweep," referring to the sweep which had been made by the Reform Bill of, I think, 1832, to which I had referred, and which had brushed some scores of "rotten borough" members out of Parliament—the term "rotten borough," meaning borough under the entire influence of some Lord.

Great as had been that sweep, it seemed that the worms of the class of persons to whom I refer, in the Commons, indicated anything but a proper representation in the popular branch of the Government.

And I am glad to see that the subject is beginning to awaken attention. At a recent public meeting in Manchester, a Mr. Fox, a member of the House of Commons, took up this subject, and making it appear that about one-third of the House of Commons are of this class, delivered himself of a speech on the subject, which was received with great applause by the multitude. He seemed to be willing to admit a representative from them in proportion to their numbers, which would throw out the greater part of them. To show the absurdity of the thing, he supposed a person to take a position upon London Bridge, or in any populous street in this city, and observe how very small was the number of this class of persons who passed, compared with the multitude.

For his presumption in thus setting the ball in motion, the Times comes out upon him in great wrath, and thinking to turn his own weapons against him, exclaims, "and so, the House of Commons must be composed chiefly of men who cannot write; who cannot even read, according to Mr. Fox's plan of filling it up with a proportionate number from each class!"

What a shameless confession! What an humiliating development, and how comely impudent! But such are the beauties of this government—it consigns the multitude to ignorance, and then makes that ignorance a reason for excluding them from the privileges of freemen. I have a tale to tell on this subject, which should tinge every cheek in Britain with shame. It will show that a systematic course has been pursued to exclude from the masses, the light of knowledge, and to keep them in ignorance, millions sterling having been left to endow institutions for the education of the poor, in which institutions thousands of the children of

the rich are now educated free, while no poor man's child can gain admittance. This is a fact known to every one, and shamelessly acknowledged here.

And this is a necessary component part of the system of government. It is shamelessly avowed even in the public prints. Hear what that great oracle, the Times, says on this subject. In a recent editorial are found the following words, "The institutions and customs of this country are all adapted to the supposition of a vast difference of classes—a lower class, redundant, necessitous, ignorant and manageable—an upper class, wealthy, exclusive, united and powerful—and a middle class, struggling to emerge from the lower, and attach itself to the upper."

This is plain talk, I should think. It was elicited in view of the alarming drain upon the population, which is going on by emigration, and the editor, after speaking of the attractive influences from the United States, goes on to speak of the repulsive influences at home, which are likely to continue to operate more and more powerfully "upon the poorer, the less fortunate, and the more struggling classes, and drive them in still greater numbers to seek their fortunes where society is imagined to be clearer of such barriers and distinctions." He premised with the remark, that to explore the causes of this "flight from the country," was a task of great delicacy, as those causes were to be sought for in the institutions of the country.

Great alarm is expressed in a subsequent part of the article, lest this movement of the masses should derange, if not ruin the business of the country, and even endanger its political existence, as "an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor is the basis of both."

And as cheap labor cannot be had when the masses are educated, therefore it is a matter of necessity to keep them in ignorance. It is added, "to be prosperous, we must have an actually increasing population, and the increase should be in the laborious part of the population, for otherwise it will not be sufficiently at the command of capital and skill, and these considerations assume no little gravity, with the prospect before us, while we are threatened with a population perhaps diminishing in the aggregate, while the working class is continually becoming less numerous compared with the rest."

And what is to be thought of a government, the very conditions of whose existence confessedly requires the ignorance and degradation of the mass of its subjects?

The middle class is represented above as struggling to detach itself, as a connecting link from the lower, and to attach itself to the higher. But few, however, of that class, ever enter upon such a struggle—not one in a thousand ever aspires to such a thing, and of these few, not one in a thousand ever realizes his hopes.—Here and there an illustrious commoner, whose influence is dreaded, is bought up by a title, and thus he is considered as bound fast to the throne. This is a settled policy. But little has been heard even of Henry Brougham, as a champion of the people, since he has "wriggled as a joint in the tail of the aristocracy."—Whether Cobden can thus be bought up, remains to be seen. I do not believe that he can. It has been announced in the papers that Her Majesty designs to create a batch of baronets soon, and that "the number will embrace some persons of liberal principles, who have sustained important measures of government."

And what is this but a bribe offered to those patriotic men, who are struggling for reform, to desert their principles, and take refuge under the shadow of the throne? Little does an American citizen, who has not been here, know the power of such a temptation as this to these people. Mahomed's sensual paradise was nothing to it, in motive power, for that was hid from mortal eyes, away on the other side of the tomb, whereas the heaven here offered, is in full view, and may be entered without crossing the dark valley, its clustering sweets being thrust temptingly within their reach.—And duly to appreciate the merits of the man who resists these temptations, one must witness with his own



eyes, the stupid veneration with which such things are regarded by the ignoble multitude.

It is in this manner that the wheels of this political machine are kept a-going. It is by stratagem, and by stratagem alone.

Nor is stratagem exerted in this direction alone. The truth is, that as the bulk of the nation are engaged in manufactures, and they must depend upon other nations as customers, and as other nations are getting into the way of making their own manufactures, it puts them to their wit's end, and calls into requisition all the arts of diplomacy of which they are master, to bargain away, among the different nations of the earth, their various manufactures. One great reason of their holding on with such tenacity, to their colonies, is that, to the extent of their wants, a market is thus kept open for their manufactured goods. The rest of them are disposed of among the different nations of the earth, by driving shrewd bargains, agreeing to take this thing from one nation, and that thing from another, in exchange, and thus they become thoroughly schooled in the wiles of diplomacy. And these things only show the correctness of the remark from the Times, above quoted, viz, that an inexhaustible supply of cheap labor is indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and the stability of the government, for otherwise they could not compete successfully with other nations.

And the same strategic system runs down through all the ramifications of private business. Every manufacturing company, and every business firm of any importance, has agents out in every direction to make sales, and swarms of them are to be met on all the thoroughfares of the kingdom, each endeavoring to supplant the other. The men employed are among the shrewdest and most intelligent in the kingdom. They are allowed from a guinea to two guineas a day for expenses, to enable them to make a show of consequence, when they are not worth a penny, to eat and drink freely with those whose custom they solicit, and thus they generally ruin and beggar themselves and families by the dissipated habits they have contracted in the service of their masters. Talk about Yankee scheming! Why, we are mere babes in the art compared with this people. Every man, woman and child is trained to it as indispensable to his success in life; that is, all who are above the stupid multitude, who are shut out from all hope of being anything, and, in fact, so stultified as not to desire it.

Respectfully,

WARREN ICHAM.

NUMBER XLVII.

YOUNG AND OLD ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 15, 1851.

The degrees of both *value* and *enjoyment* depend very much upon comparison and contrast, both alike being, to a considerable extent, relative to their nature. Even the Koh-i-noor diamond, stripped of the fictitious consequence it derives from a comparison with the arbitrary sum of two million pounds sterling, and thrown back upon its own intrinsic merits, loses its chief attractions. And the enjoyments of life, how very much do they depend upon comparison and contrast. Deprived of the tributary streams which flow in from these sources, how very low the current of human enjoyment would run, and how sluggishly its turbid waters. And even the enjoyments of Heaven itself seem to participate of the same elements, for of those who how before the throne "in white robes," it is said that "they came out of great tribulation."

I was thinking how very inadequate an appreciation our people put upon the free institutions of our country, simply for lack of these very elements. They have a sort of indefinite impression in regard to the oppressive burdens imposed by the governments of the Old World, but they have neither experienced nor witnessed them, and being separated, ocean-wide, from them, they have been content to leave them out of mind, and out of remembrance, and thus have deprived

themselves of the means of judging of the superior value of the institutions of their own favored land, and of the substantial enjoyments which such a comparison, or rather, contrast, would afford them. And sorry am I to say, that the numerous American tourists, who have undertaken to enlighten them in respect to the matter, have given any thing but a fair representation of the state of things here. Most of them have been so bewildered and bedazzled by the glitter of the throne and the Satellites which revolve around it; that they have been struck blind to the miseries it costs to keep those bright and beautiful orbs shining. They have chased over the country, from palace to palace, and from castle to castle, in quest of wonders, and of romance, and from their representations, one would suppose, that this was indeed a fairy land, and that misery, in every form, was banished from its borders. Not a few of this class have rendered themselves obnoxious to the charge of having been governed by the sordid desire of a European popularity. Irving and many others belong to this class. Well aware, that to get a favorable notoriety, they here must cater to the pride and the prejudice of the higher order of creation, "whom God has placed over this people," they have not hesitated to fling to the winds that manly independence, which distinguishes the freeman from the slave, and to bow themselves down to the low and dirty work. Passionately as I have admired the finished style, and lofty sentiments of Irving, I can never forgive him for so gross and palpable a dereliction from duty; great as his merits, as a writer, unquestionably are, he has proved himself a recreant to humanity, a traitor to the great interests of the race.

Nor have those tourists who have pretended to speak freely on this subject, traced the evil to its source or probed its fastening depths, or exhibited its more hideous aspects at all. After all that has been written and published, our people are still in profound ignorance as to the real condition of the mass of the people of this country, and of the causes which have operated to produce it.

It is to remedy this defect, that I take up my humble pen. At all events, I will do my best to furnish my countrymen a true parallel between the civil institutions of this and other countries of Europe, and those of our own favored land, that they may thereby be furnished with data from which to form an estimate of the value of their own superior privileges.

In the evolutions of ages, here and there a spark is struck out which kindles a fire, whose radiations spread themselves over a large portion of the earth's surface. The flash which resulted from the discovery of gunpowder, shed a dim light over all Europe, and the explosion it occasioned exterminated from the earth the petty dynasties of feudal times, whose sole occupation it was to prey upon, and destroy each other. The consequence was the consolidation of these petty dynasties into the large kingdoms which have since played their part in the world's drama, and bad as they have been, it was a great step in the earth's progress.

Next arose the light which resulted in the disclosure of a new world, viz. the discovery of the mariner's compass. That was another step.

And then the discovery of the art of printing prepared the way for the reformation, which set all Europe in a blaze, and guided by that light, our pilgrim fathers braving the dangers of the deep, fled from the oppressions of the old world to seek refuge among savages; three thousand five hundred miles away, in defence of the God-given rights of humanity; and that was the greatest step of all, for, carrying with them the torch of civil and religious liberty, they were enabled, amid the darkness which covered the earth, to clear away the rubbish and lay the foundations of an empire, such as the world had never seen before, and from which "the building fitly framed together," has arisen in its beauty and proportion, in its majesty and strength, to stand "as a city set on a hill," attracting the gaze, and the admiration of the nations.

of the earth. That was indeed a great step, and little, O how little! do our people realize its importance, viewed in its bearings on the destinies of the race.

And how little, how very little, do they appreciate the privileges, into the possession of which they have so peacefully and quietly entered as a blood bought legacy from their fathers, simply because they have had no vivid contrast before them, those contrasts being but dimly and indistinctly seen in the distance. Even in this country, with all their oppressions, the contrast which they think they see between what they call their "free institutions" and the institutions of other nations in their near neighborhood, is the occasion of much complacent congratulation, and if this country can contrive to make so much capital from such a consideration, how much more should our own country value itself, for its superiority over them all, a superiority so great that the lesser difference among them, even between the best and the worst of them, fade into insignificance.

And while our country is attracting the gaze and the admiration of the nations of the earth, and sending forth a light to guide them in their upward progress, it is stirring up the hatred of the few, whose exclusive privileges are being undermined by its influence. And hence the malignant misrepresentations which are constantly set afloat under the auspices of this class of persons. I remarked to a commercial gentleman the other day, that I saw no surer indication, that the influence of American institutions was gradually working the overthrow of those on which rested the exclusive privileges of the upper classes here, than was to be found in the fact of their bitter hostility to us.—And I added, that it was no false alarm, that the influence they so much dreaded, was effectually at work, and was eventually destined to sweep from the earth every vestige of tyranny and oppression. "Yes," said he, "and they know it well enough, and it is because they feel, that their days are numbered, and that the U. S. government is the cause of all the ill that betides them, that makes them so bitter."

But let us not flatter ourselves, that because we sustain such a position among the nations of the earth, therefore we may fold our arms, and sit complacently down, as tho' our work were done. Fatal mistake—Our work done! Why, it is just begun. Great as is the contrast we exhibit to the rest of the world, we have but just begun to be what we should be. And if with all the imperfections which pertain to our infant being, we are beginning to exert such a mighty influence upon the nations of the earth, how much greater will be that influence when we shall have attained to the maturity and the stability of manhood, and that manhood adorned with a wreath of sturdy national virtues? And in this view of the subject, what tongue or pen can portray the importance of a suitable moral and intellectual training of our youth! No function of our government is more important, than that which pertains to this subject.

And there are positive evils among us, which must be corrected, before we can enter with clean hands, and unflinching nerve, and certain success, upon the great mission before us.

And then our influence is to be constantly augmenting by reason of the constantly increasing weight of character we are attaining thro' age and experience.—Already we have passed thro' an ordeal of more than three quarters of a century, in safety and triumph, and have received a mighty accession of influence from this very circumstance, and every succeeding year which passes over our heads, will bring along with its contribution to our stock of national influence, if we are true to ourselves, to our country, to the world, and to God.

Respectfully,

WARREN ISHAM.

**EXPERIMENTAL FARM.** The University of Toronto, has granted lands to the Board of Agriculture, of Upper Canada, for an Experimental Farm. Thus it is we are surprised in our indolence.

NUMBER XLVIII.

YOUNG AND OLD ENGLAND.

THE GREAT GULPH—ROMANTIC SENTIMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1851.

Speaking of the popular demonstration of loyalty to the queen, on occasion of her late visit to Manchester, the Times says of the assembled multitude, that there were thousands among them "cursed with an education and instincts above their condition," but that, "all alike were charmed by the spell of her presence, altho' she was exalted above them, out of sight, and separated from them by a gulph which nothing short of the most romantic sentiment could pass." And again, "They saw the proudest and the wealthiest of the land, whom they had been wont to regard as a superior order of beings, paying a still greater homage to one above them all, the sovereign of twenty-six millions of British subjects, and of one-eighth part of the population of the globe."

Here then we have it—"cursed with an education and instincts above their condition." To understand this, persons not in the secret, will need a little explanation. In the manufacturing districts, a considerable proportion of the people can read and write, and from their position, they have attained to some degree of enlightenment, thro' the reflected light which has fallen upon them, insomuch that they are above the stupid masses who toil in the field. Hence in these districts discontent under the oppressive burdens of government, has uniformly originated, and there all measures of reform, have found their champions and supporters. Their "education and instincts," make them feel that they are men and have rights, and serve to obliterate that great gulph which nothing short of "the most romantic sentiment can pass." Hence their comparative enlightenment is denounced as a curse to the country.

"They saw the wealthiest and proudest of the land, whom they had been wont to regard as a superior order of beings," &c. That is it, that is it—for ages upon ages, this game has been played off upon the stupid masses. Their very heart's blood has been wrung from them to deck their superiors with the trappings of pomp and pride, and then they have bowed submissively down, and suffered the Juggernaut which they themselves have thus created, to crush them beneath it. This may be a strong figure, but be assured, there is more appropriateness in its use than those who have never opened their eyes upon the condition of the masses here, would have ever dreamed of.

"The sovereign of twenty-six millions of British subjects, and of one eighth part of the population of the globe." Twenty-six million British subjects! Indeed! And some of them forsooth, are cursed with an education, and know how to read and write! And are cursed with instincts too, which belong to humanity! Truly, what a halo of glory radiates from the crowned head of "the great queen, Victoria!"

Seriously, I am at a loss to know, whether the editor of the Times is in sober earnest, or whether he covertly designs to make a burlesque of British royalty.—The truth of the matter is, that Queen Victoria is the sovereign of a nation of paupers. That is the truth, disguise it as they will. I have, on another occasion, estimated the number who were liable to be sent to the poor-house any time when they get sick, at three-fourths of the whole population of the kingdom. But farther observation has taught me, that that estimate is very far within bounds. Let us have the figures.—The statistics of Essex Co., show, that there are eight and a half agricultural laborers to each farmer. Most of them have families, and many of them large ones, but if we only suppose, that each one has a wife and two children, then there are thirty-four to every farmer, and of every one of them it may be said, that they are candidates for the poor house, for not one among

them all, that I could learn, has any thing that he can call his own, beyond the rags which cover his body.

Now for the manufacturing districts. On a late occasion, twelve men dined together in the city of Bradford, (a manufacturing town of a hundred thousand inhabitants, in Yorkshire,) and those twelve men were the employers of thirty thousand workmen, and of those thirty thousand workmen, not one in a hundred had any thing he could call his own, that is, not three hundred out of the whole thirty thousand. But can this be so? It is the truth; I have it from the mouths of the manufacturers themselves, with whom I have conversed freely upon the subject, and who were interested to put the best face upon the matter. Am I not speaking very far within bounds then, in making the aforesaid estimate? Why, I have made the same statement here, again, and again, without fear of contradiction. Only the other day, I was in company with a whole room full of manufacturers from Manchester, when, as they were congratulating themselves upon the prosperous condition of the country, I said to them, "gentlemen, how can you call a country prosperous, three-fourths of whose population, at the least, are paupers, candidates for the poor-house? Can that country be called prosperous, of whose population only here and there a man has any thing on which to subsist, beyond the present hour?" It came like a thunder-bolt upon them, but they received it in all kindness, and candidly acknowledged, that they had nothing to say in reply, for it was all true.

But let us descend to another class of particulars, still farther down in the precincts of want. Being in Berkshire the other day, I made an effort to ascertain the real condition, wants, sufferings and feelings of the agricultural laborers in that region. Some I met with could not hold an intelligible conversation at all.—But at last I found one who could, and betwixt us transpired the following conversation. In reply to my question, whether he ever saw an American before, he said, "Did you ax me if ever seed any one before?"—Yes, said I. He then said no, but he had heard about it, and he "knowd some poor men went there with nothing, and got good farms." I asked him why the rest did not go. He said, "we can't go, for we only gets enough to live on, and tough work at that, and how can we get money?" I asked him what sort of food they lived on? He said that they lived on bread, wheat bread, unbolted. And what else, said I, "No thing else," he replied, "and we haves to stint ourselves on that. We gets but seven shillings a week in the summer, and now master is goin' to put it down to six. One shilling, or one shilling and six pence of it we has to pay for house rent, and a shilling more for coal." But a shilling's worth of coal a week will not keep you warm in winter—will it? "No," he said, "it only does the cooking, and we can't cook much at that?" How then do you keep warm? we asked. "We haves to do as we can," he said, "and do without fire, we sits in the cowl till bed-time, and then goes to bed, with not much to cover us, and we shivers all night, but its the best we can do, and we haves to bear it." But can you not keep a cow and a pig. "No," he said, "we gets no land to keep a cow, and we eats up all about the house, so there's nothin' left for a pig."

This is no fancy sketch, it is the sorrowful tale of suffering humanity, and furnishes a clue to the condition of agricultural laborers throughout the kingdom. Mr. Lawrence, (our excellent ambassador at the Queen's court,) told me, that having heard so much about the wretched condition of the agricultural laborers in the kingdom, he had determined to investigate the matter for himself, and he had been into the agricultural districts for the purpose, and had entered more than one hundred cottages of farm laborers, and no tongue, he said, could tell of the miseries he had witnessed.

It is true, that, in the North, in the region of the manufacturing districts, the wages of agricultural laborers, are higher, owing to the demand for labor in

the manufactories, but their condition there is far from rising into the region of comfort.

Such are some of the gems which sparkle in the coronet of the British Queen, and such the great gulph which separates her from the mass of her subjects.—But unfortunately, the "romantic sentiment" required in the latter to cross it, will not satisfy their hunger, nor clothe their nakedness, and altho' they may have thrown up their caps at sight of "the royal pair," and enjoyed a sort of animal ecstasy at being permitted so to do, yet their miserable condition remains a stern reality, notwithstanding, and when the pageant, which bewildered them, had passed away, their forgetfulness of their woes passed with it, and the lightness of their hearts must have changed to heaviness, as they wended their way to their destitute homes.

And if we pass the Irish sea, what do we see there? Thousands and tens of thousands, flying from their country, to save themselves from the fate of the myriads of their countrymen who have perished by starvation—flying from country, home, friends, and every thing, to seek a new home in a strange land, thousand, of miles away—flying, as for their lives, and with all the energy of despair. They cannot live upon "romantic sentiment," for if they could, half a million now in their graves, would have been saved from starvation. No, no, that is not the food to satisfy their wants, and there are multitudes throughout these Islands who feel more and more deeply every day, the necessity of something more substantial to live on.

It is all twaddle to talk about the country being overstocked with inhabitants, as the newspapers do here, as an excuse for these things. It is not overstocked; there are no more people upon these Islands than could live here comfortably, independently, and happily, if the country were well governed, nor as many. It can easily be demonstrated, that double the present population could be supported here, in competence and comfort, under a different system of things. But that the few may revel in luxury, debauchery, and idleness, the many, must, as a matter of course, be kept in ignorance, poverty, and want, and the entire machinery of government is adapted to such a state of things, and such only.

Respectfully, WARREN ISHAM.

#### NOTES FROM FRANCE.

#### LESSONS IN FRENCH.

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

HAVRE, (France,) Oct. 25, 1851.

I took lessons in the French language when a boy but am just now commencing to take lessons in French, and I intend to persevere, until I can read the French character and French institutions "like a book."

I commenced at Havre. Having staid in London as long as the fog would let me, I "bolted" for the Continent, and thus saved myself from the temptation to throw myself into the Thames. I was lucky enough to find my way out without the aid of a candle. Thirty-five years ago, I opened a book which commenced in this wise: "In the gloomy month of November, when the people of England hang themselves," &c. So I have to congratulate myself, that while that gloomy business is going on in England, I am snuffing the breezes, and enjoying the sunshine of the Continent.

Eighty miles brought me to Southampton, one of the most delightful places in all England, its environs almost rivaling the rural beauties of Cheltenham itself. Directly opposite, twelve miles into the channel which separates England from the Continent, reposes the lovely Isle of Wight, where I spent a few delightful hours, amid scenes consecrated by the memory of "the dairy-man's daughter." Cowes, where the American steamers touch, is the nearest port—a place of five or six thousand inhabitants, with very narrow, winding streets, and low houses, but very neat and tidy. On the opposite side of the island, seventeen miles dis



tant, is Ventnor, which is located upon the shore, and is sheltered from the wintry winds by cliffs which rise a full mile into the heavens. At their sunny base, flowers bloom in the open air through the entire winter. Of course it is a place of resort.

One hundred and twenty miles more, and I was set down upon the Continent at Havre, and here, as I said, I commenced taking lessons in French. My first lesson learnt me the difference between American republicans and French republicans. They have so little affinity for each other, that they will no more mix than oil and water, and the latter appear to be afraid of the former, as they would be of wild beasts, requiring them to be described, just as we describe horse-thieves in our country, a record of the color of their eyes and hair, and the length of their bodies, being taken at every public house where they step, while they remain in the country. They have got me down, gray eyes, dark hair, and, from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet, five feet eight inches.

Another phasis of French republicanism, as contradistinguished from American, obtrudes itself in the form of glittering steel. The "unfledged" American, flitting himself in the midst of bristling bayonets, is so green as to stare in amazement, and wonder what it all means, and when told that the French republic is upheld by half a million bayonets, that every twelfth man in the country is under arms continually to keep the rest in order, and that the remaining eleven-twelfths have to foot the bill which is thus run up against them, to the tune of millions upon millions, for keeping themselves in order, he is ready to exclaim, in the simplicity of his heart, "Well, if this be republicanism, then am I no republican, and I have yet to learn my A B C; and on the other hand, if I am a republican, then are these people no republicans, not having yet taken their first lesson in the sublime art of self-government."

Such were the impressions forced upon me upon my first setting foot upon French territory. Even the city police, which is entirely distinct from the army, presents the same forbidding aspect, every man of them being armed with a musket, loaded and bayoneted, and dressed in full military costume. It is very true, that while you behave yourself well, they will not harm a hair of your head, and of that you feel assured; but after all, you cannot but feel indignant at the monstrous incongruity.

There are some things, however, to be said in extenuation, and as I do not mean to "set down aught in malice," or to afford any pretext for the charge of giving a distorted, one-sided account of the matter, we will see what can be said on the other hand.

Be it known then, that there are four great parties in France, biting and devouring each other, or trying to, and which are so nearly equal, that no one of them can rise superior to, and control all the rest, by the mere force of moral power. There is the old Bourbon, or legitimist party, the Louis Philippe, or Orleans party, the conservative, or moderate republican party, and the red republican, or socialist party. The moderate republican party is doubtless the strongest, but it is not strong enough to control the others without a large military force, nor is there any hope of an abatement of hostility on the part of the three dissident parties, until the men who stand at their head, have passed off the stage, and a generation comes up in their place, comparatively free from those bitter prejudices, and that deadly hate, which animated their fathers.

Add to this the natural excitability and fickleness of the French people, as attested by the numerous revolutions and scenes of blood through which they have passed, and the natural dread every man who has anything at stake, necessarily feels in view of a liability to a recurrence of them, and then take into account the fact, that a large portion of the people are still in ignorance, and incapable of appreciating free institutions, and the further fact, that *there is very little conscience*

France—and you have, I think, very good reasons before you, in explanation of the anomaly, that half a

million bayonets are called into requisition in support of the French republic.

There is a perfect horror here, among all property-holders, at the idea of a change, and the great secret of the desire to prolong the administration of Bonaparte, is to be found in the fact, that thus far, under his auspices, there has been security for life and property, and they are afraid a change would be for the worse. The truth is, there is so little conscience here, that they have no confidence in each other, and they are afraid to try a new man, lest he should betray them. Bonaparte himself has made some moves of late, which have shaken their confidence in him, and that confidence may yet be so far impaired, that they will think it quite as safe to make choice of another man next May.

When, therefore, the present race of politicians shall have passed off the stage, and given place to a generation free from the strong personal and party attachments and animosities of their fathers—when the mass of the people shall have become enlightened, and endowed with a moral sense, which shall hold them as an anchor in the midst of popular commotions—then, and not till then, can France become in *reality*, what she is in *name*, a republic; and if, till then, *only the name* can be preserved, by throwing around it the strong arm of military power, it is better, O how much better; than to withdraw that arm, and allow her to fall back into the arms of despotism, and that too at the risk of that power being perverted to the same end.

Havre wears a fine business aspect, and has a population of some thirty or forty thousand. The buildings are high and substantial, and the streets comfortable. Leaving by railway, we passed up the delightful valley, at the foot of which stands the town, and which, to the north of the town is shut in by a graceful acclivity, which overlooks the town, the harbor, and the ocean, and which is covered with rural residences, presenting a delightful appearance.

Yours, &c.,

WARREN ISHAM.

NUMBER XLV.

### LESSONS IN FRENCH.

ROUEN, October 27, 1851.

Sixty-six miles by railway from Havre, brought me to this place, the capital of ancient Normandy. William, the Conqueror of England, was Duke of Normandy, and was born at Falais, a few miles distant from this ancient city, in the year 1127. With thirty thousand men he crossed the channel, and marching in triumph over the country, speedily subjected all England to his arms. Nor was he a conqueror only, else would the fruits of his victories have passed away, like most of the military conquests which have served to darken the page of human history, and only live in the record of the blood which they caused to flow. Not so the conquest of William. He was not only a conqueror but a statesman—not only did he conquer a country by his military prowess, but upon its ruins he founded a State, and gave it laws and institutions, which, after a lapse of seven centuries, still exist, and are the boast of the land. And although these institutions, as I have shown, are, in many of their features, perfectly odious, being at war with the rights of humanity, yet, in that dark age, were they an advance upon the institutions of the previously still darker ages. But the ridiculous part of the affair is, that these people should delude themselves into the belief, that during the long centuries which have intervened, no advance has been made, and that institutions which were established in that semi-barbarous age, are still the best the world has ever seen.

The Dukedom of Normandy, as a matter of course, became an appendage to the British crown, and this gave rise to those bloody wars between England and France, which were waged and prosecuted with deadly hate for three centuries, and which were at last put an end to by a French girl, Joan of Arc, who led on the

French army, wonderful to tell, as the divinely commissioned deliverer of France, inspiring them with an enthusiasm which swept everything before it, and annihilated the British power in France, herself falling a victim in the midst of the shouts of victory. And these people are still silly enough to believe in the divine mission of that chivalrous girl.

After the lapse of so many centuries, the foundation stone for a monument to the conqueror, was laid yesterday, (Sabbath,) at Falais, his native village. and an address delivered upon the occasion, by the celebrated Gu zot.

The old Parliament house in use during the British away here, is an imposing structure, covering more than two acres of ground, and is an interesting relic of ancient architecture. It is now used by Courts of Justice. Part of it has been recently renewed, and presents a beautiful as well as magnificent appearance.

Thus being fairly introduced into the place, let us look about a little. How narrow, crooked and dirty the streets are, and although it is quite a city, having a hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, there is scarcely a sidewalk in it, and the pavements are very bad to walk on being formed of large stone and badly laid. But hark, what is that clattering upon the pavement, like the hoofs of horses? It is the tramping of the wooden shoes which the laboring men and women wear here, and which are dug out of a solid block, like a canoe. They are said to be very warm and very cheap, the expense being only fifteen cents a pair; but how clumsy and ridiculous.

Do you see those booths, temporary shops, extending for more than half a mile along the Boulevard, filled with every variety of manufactures, and the occupants busy in making sales? It is the annual fair, which is held for six weeks, to which the manufacturers in the country for fifty miles around, bring their wares of every description, to expose them for sale. The Sabbaths are their greatest days, the throng and their sales being greater than upon week days. And there is a circus, and there is a theatre, and there are bands of music and singers, and dancers, and monkeys, and mummebanks, and slight of hand performers, and all sorts of performers, furnished to order for the occasion and especially for the Sabbath.

Let us take a short jaunt into the country, to a little village called Chartreux; but I will first inquire the way of the man who is approaching us. Did you notice with what alacrity and grace he pointed out the way, and with what eloquent vehemence, as though he were delivering a speech in the Chamber of Deputies, and the fate of the French Republic were depending upon his effort? Well, we have gotten outside the town, but what means this gate? It is not a turnpike gate, and yet it is a gate for "a' that," and placed directly across the road. I know not what they call it, but it is a sort of financial gate. Similar ones are placed across every road leading into every city in France, outside the suburbs, and no sort of provision, or goods, is allowed to enter the town without paying a duty which is fixed by law, one half of which goes to the support of the general government, and the other half to that of the municipal or city government. And here, too, every animal which is destined for slaughter, is the roughly inspected by competent persons, whose business it is, and no animal, which is pronounced diseased, can enter the gates. And at these gates, too, the luckless traveller, in addition to the innumerable other vexatious which await him, is subjected to the most insulting annoyances. Before he can enter the town, his baggage must all be tumbled and searched, lest he should have a fowl or a loaf of bread, which might thus get into the town duty free. I was told even of a poor fellow who was compelled to pay a sous duty on a loaf of bread which he was eating, before he was allowed to pass. And then consider how oppressive the thing gets in other ways—for instance, a rich merchant may have a splendid seat, as many of them have, without the gates, and he pays all that he consumes, duty free

while his poor clerk is obliged to live within the gate and to pay an enormous duty on everything he buys.

But let us go along. Do you see that man with a basket upon his arm, occasionally stoop down and pick up something in the road, which he puts into it? It is manure, the droppings of horses and cattle which pass upon the road, which he takes up with his hand and there is another with a wheelbarrow, doing the same thing. And look yonder, see that girl or woman leading half a dozen cows by means of ropes, with as many small stakes tied together, and swung over her shoulder, upon which rests also a large four tined fork. You observe that there are no fences, and that as far as you can see, all appears to be one vast common, although, in fact, it probably has many different owners. Well, the girl is leading the cows out to feed, and when she gets to the right place, she will drive down the stakes, and tie a cow to each one, and with her fork she will dig turnips or potatoes, while they are feeding, occasionally removing the stakes.

My special object in going out was to find Mr. Lewis Bates, brother of Mr. Samuel Bates, of Detroit, to whom I had a letter, and whom I found connected with a manufacturing establishment in the neighborhood. I found him to be a very intelligent man, dined and spent the day very pleasantly with him, and derived from him much valuable information.

Respectfully,

WARREN ISHAM.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Communications have arrived since our last from Rev. W. Taylor, Novice, A Farmer, J. C. Miller, C. W. Cathcart, J. F. Wilson, S. N. Goult, H. A. Armstrong and Linus Cone.

#### AN EXPERIMENT IN RAISING CORN.

I send you an account of an experiment in raising corn this year, as follows:

In October, 1850, I turned over a piece of green sward. In the spring I manured it highly with green manure from the barn-yard, plowed it about the usual depth, and harrowed it thoroughly. I then marked the rows north and south for planting, three and a half feet apart, by drawing a chain.

My seed was steeped six hours in a solution of chloride of lime,\* and I dropped three kernels in the hill,—the hills eighteen inches apart in the row. In each hill was dropped a small handful of compost, made of plaster unleached ashes, and hen manure,—say two and a half bushels of plaster, three of hen manure, and eight of ashes. The hen manure was taken dry, and pulverised and mixed with the other ingredients all in a dry state and applied in that condition. The corn was covered one inch deep.

The corn came up quickly and grew with great vigor, and I had an excellent crop, estimated at eighty bushels to the acre.

To determine the value of the chloride of lime and the compost applied in the hill, I planted two rows through the middle of the field with the same seed and in the same manure, with the omission of the soaking and the compost. The difference was visible at a glance, through the season; and on harvesting and weighing the produce of adjacent rows, I found that the rows planted with dry corn and without the compost, yielded fifty-seven pounds to the row less than the other—making a difference in sixty-four rows—one and a half acres—of 3648 lbs., or 52 bushels or, about thirty-five bushels to the acre I should add, also, that, besides the great difference in the quantity, the corn from the steeped seed, manured with the compost, is vastly better than the other, and worth much more pound for pound.

WILLIAM R. KIMBALL.

Cornish, N. H., Nov. 4th, 1851.

\* A good substitute is one part salt to four parts air-slacked lime, well mixed. *Jour. of Agt.*

For the Michigan Farmer.  
INQUIRIES.

HANOVER, Jan. 5, 1852.

MR. EDITOR: Will you, or some of your correspondents, please inform me, through the columns of your paper, in regard to the best time for, and manner of sowing clover seed in the chaff, and the number of bushels to be sown per acre? When seeding upon wheat, would it be beneficial to harrow it in, if sown in the spring? Also, how to effectually destroy the common white grub-worm, such as are usually found in old chip and manure heaps? They have been making fearful ravages upon the crops in this vicinity, the past season. We first discovered them in our corn, where they made a clean sweep as far as they went. They then commenced upon the meadows, which fared but little better, (as they work quite as well upon heavy clay as upon light and sandy soils.) Later still, we found them in our potatoes, young clover, and newly sown wheat.

Yours truly,

Novice.

REPLY.—The best time to sow clover seed in chaff, is in the latter part of February, or first of March, while there is snow on the ground. If yours is opening land, and if you have made no special preparation for laying it down to grass, by manuring, &c., you will be doubly repaid by sowing plaster at the rate of 40 or 50 lbs. per acre, before the snow melts away. You will, by this means, secure the nitrogen contained in the snow in the form of ammonia, and furnish ready food to the young clover plant, which will give it a strong, vigorous growth, and enable it to withstand the early summer drouths.

The manner of sowing usually found most convenient, is to sling a bushel basket by a strap over the shoulder, and sow by stakes, if there is not snow on the ground, in the usual way of sowing grain. The width taken at each cast, will be about three feet.

From 25 to 32 bushels in chaff will give a bushel of clean seed, which will seed five acres, if the ground is in good condition.

Never having had experience in harrowing wheat in spring, we cannot condemn nor commend the practice with certainty. It is claimed by some to be a beneficial operation, but one can imagine that a harrow, especially a common heavy one, would be a rather harsh implement among the roots of wheat. When an early drouth occurs, there is no doubt it might prove beneficial, by breaking the crust, and admitting air and moisture; but as a *general practice*, we would far rather pass a roller over our wheat, pressing the earth firmly to the roots, and bringing the food within easy reach of the plant, and trust to the gentle showers and frosts to pulverize the surface.

Covering clover seed with a harrow is not a judicious practice, as a large portion of the seed will be covered so deeply as to destroy its germinating power. Experiments were made in England, a few years ago, to ascertain at what depth the germinating principle of the seed was most active, or at what depth the greatest number of seeds would grow, from merely sprinkling upon the surface, to three inches in depth, going a quarter of an inch deeper with each division, in which an equal number of seeds was sown, until the three inches were reached. Thirteen divisions or beds were sown. Of those sprinkled on the surface, 17 grew; a quarter of an inch below, 16 grew, and so on as indicated by the figures, a quarter of an inch deeper for each set—14, 11, 11, 8, 4, 4, 0; none grew at or below this depth, two inches. These experiments show plainly that a harrow should not be used to cover clover seed, but that a roller which would only press it into the earth, giving it the best possible opportunity for its roots to obtain a ready and firm hold, would be far preferable.

Common salt is very offensive to all worms, but it is probable that 40 to 60 lbs. per acre would be an application too expensive in your region, though we have no doubt it would prove effectual, while, at the same time, it would prove a most excellent manure. The editor of the Albany Cultivator says that a farmer in Cayuga county, to save his crop from the wire worm and grub, with a

strong team turns under the sod to the depth of at least eight inches; then follows with a heavy roller, which presses the earth down very compactly. If the worms have been at work near the surface, they are buried at such a depth, and the superincumbent earth so firmly pressed upon them, that they cannot regain the surface, and perish with the decay of the substances upon which they fed; and if they are deeply in the soil, they are brought to the surface, and the roller and a sharp-toothed harrow destroys the greater portion of them.

Editor of the Farmer:—Will you be kind enough either to inform me of the lowest price of the Coal Tar per gal. or bbl., also of the Ammoniated Lime, or else send me the address of the proprietor of the same, by which means I may correspond and find out for myself. I wish to make some experiments, if not too costly, and other things permitting. By complying with the above request you will much oblige one deeply interested (in feeling,) in the accomplishment of those grand objects aimed at in the Farmer. The probability is that the Ammonical Liquor will not bear transportation.

Yours, respectfully,

J. T. WILLSON.

[The article by Mr. Fox, in the last number of the Farmer, has called out several inquiries in relation to the Coal Tar and Lime, of which the article treated. Stepping down to the Gas Works, we found Mr. Davis, the manager, who very obligingly furnished us with all the information we desired. He says the Coal Tar is the most durable substance that can be applied to wood or iron exposed to the weather. Applied to the bottoms of fence or gate posts, it has proved very valuable in preventing decay, filling the pores of the wood completely, amounting almost to a perfect Kyanizing process.

For covering shingle roofs, Mr. Davis said it does not prove so beneficial. Its power of shrinking whatever it is applied to, unfits it for this purpose; the shingles being so thin they are split where the nails are driven through them. The price of the Tar is \$1.50 per barrel of 35 gallons, exclusive of the barrel.

The lime sells for five cents a bushel; Mr. D. informed me that experience proved that this must be used with care, as it is very powerful in its effects. It contains a large quantity of sulphate of ammonia, at least the specimen did which we examined, and this is the form in which the largest portion of the nitrogen contained in plants, is conveyed to them through their roots.

The price of these articles is so low that every farmer in the State can obtain a supply.

The Ammonical Liquor can be as easily transported as any liquid, but the probability is, it would not pay to transport it far.]

JANUARY, 6th, 1852.

MR. ISHAM—Sir:—I wish to know how to get low land in meadow; the surface water is carried off by ditches, but it is so low and spongy that a team can't go on it to drag it. I wish to know the time to sow, and the kind of seed best adapted to form a good sod, and also make good hay for cattle.

You will confer a favor by publishing the best receipt for packing pickles for foreign markets.

Does the moon have any influence on the growth of vegetation, and if so, how known?

Respectfully, JOHN C. MILLER.

Can any one answer? We have a marsh similarly situated, which we have determined to turn into a cranberry bed, believing it cannot be made dry and firm.

POULTRY DUNG.—Dana says "the strongest of all manures is found in the droppings of the poultry yard." It consists of the liquid and solid excrements combined. It is in fact, domestic guano, and is as powerful in its effects as that of South America. It should be collected once a week and placed in a dry situation, and sprinkled with plaster or dry decomposed muck.



For the Michigan Farmer.

## ON THE MANUFACTURE OF MAPLE SUGAR.

BELLEVEU, October, 1851.

MR. EDITOR,—In one of the back No.'s of your valuable paper, I noticed the request of a correspondent, that some one would furnish information in relation to the manufacture of Maple Sugar. Not having seen the information given by any one, I will try to tell something about it.

Now, those who make Maple Sugar are not commonly those who have ample means at command; they are generally those that live upon new farms, and can more easily spare time to make sugar, than money to buy it. Expensive fixtures for sugar manufacture, cannot be made by a majority of sugar-makers, who want to use their own labor chiefly, in the acquisition of things for use in making sugar. Few only have all the conveniences of the sugar manufacture, such as sheet iron pans set in arches, with dry wood for boiling; a hundred or two painted buckets for collecting the sap; tubs for storage, and a building to cover all these things when necessary. Information embodying all these things, and many more of the same class, as necessary in the manufacture of Sugar, would be of little use to the most of Sugar makers.

There are a number of prominent points worthy of particular notice.

First.—Tapping should be done as close to the ground as possible, because more sap will flow from a box near the ground, than from one three feet from it; and the sap is more likely to fall into the sap-vessel.—From two, to five strokes of a keen, thin-edged axe, are enough to cut the box; the rough bark, should be shaved away from the lower corner, before driving the gouge, which should be done skilfully in order to set the spout right. The spout should be inclined enough to conduct all the sap into the receiver.

Second.—The receiver may be a trough of cherry, white, or bass wood, black or white ash, butternut, or red elm. Red elm is the best timber for sap troughs, that I know of, they are not so liable to crack at the ends, and do not color the sap. Cherry is durable, and is very good, if the ends of the troughs are made pretty thick, so as not to check. Black ash is as good as cherry, if it is close grained, white wood, too, if it has a thin sap. Butternut colors the sap so much that it is objectionable.

Third.—Collecting sap is quickly done with a team, by having a couple of barrels placed longitudinally on a sled, with a large tunnel to pour the sap through into the barrel through the bungholes. These are fastened so that the barrel may be rolled upon the store-trough or tub, and the sap let out through the bung-holes.

Fourth.—Boiling away sap is conveniently done by having kettles suspended over green wood fires, by means of long pole sweeps, made larger or smaller, according to the weight they are to support. A white elm pole, six or eight inches in diameter, and 30 feet long, will do for two 40 gallon cauldrons. A couple of two inch augur-holes are put through the pole an inch or two apart, and the piece between them split out, at about eight feet from the butt. A stump six or eight feet high, is fitted at the top so as to form an axle and shoulder to receive the pole. Two men can lift it to its place. The small end of the sweep must be kept stationary at nearly a level with the other, while the kettles are fitted to these places. The kettles should be hung high enough to allow logs to be placed on each side. One log should have sticks under it at its ends, to admit a current of air under it while the fire is going. The sweep is a great convenience, and should always be used when kettles are. Small kettles can be used on sweeps as well as large ones. A scale to regulate the kettles over the fire, is very easily made by locating the small end of the sweep by the side of a small tree, and putting augur holes through it, just where they are wanted, and fitting pins in them. Iron kettles should be scoured

smooth with a sandstone, not only before they are used, but every time a mess of syrup is drained off.—The importance of this is well-known to the experienced. Unless sap is skinned before it is boiled, it should be when it has become pretty rich, but before it is at all thick, and then again when it is in the state of thin molasses. It should then stand twelve or more hours, to settle. The sooner sap is boiled after it runs the better; and one should not keep boiling out of, and putting fresh sap into the store tub, for more than twenty-four hours at a time, and the store tub or trough, should be cleansed with hot water or sap.—Sap troughs also, should be scrubbed out once in two or three days. The cleaner everything can be kept that holds sap, the nicer the sugar will be.

Fifth.—Sugaring off, can be most easily done by setting a kettle two-thirds full of syrup flat on the ground, building the fire right around it, putting in cleansing stuff of dissolved saleratus and beaten eggs, before the syrup gets warm. When taking off the scum, care should be taken not to let it drip on the side of the kettle. The top of the kettle should be greased. While boiling, one should keep stirring the sugar from the sides and bottom. No coals or brands, must come against the kettle. When it is done, it may be known by stirring some in a spoon or dish, until it crumbles.

WILLIAM.

For the Michigan Farmer.

NORTH BRIGHTON, Jan. 15, 1852.

MR. EDITOR: Inclosed I send you one dollar, for which you will please send me the Farmer for one year, commencing with the January number. I have enjoyed the pleasure of reading the Farmer the last year, and I am satisfied that it has been more benefit to me than the price of five volumes. I am but a young farmer, although far advanced in life. My best days have been devoted to mechanical labor, but I have at last turned farmer, and I must say that I take more delight in tilling the soil, than I ever did in my mechanical profession. I would like to farm it on the right principle. I expect to receive, thro' the medium of the Farmer, much valuable information and instruction, and if I was capable, I would impart all I could to my brother-farmers, believing that others enjoy the same pleasing sensation that I do in reading the favorable termination of experiments that others have tried. I have commenced a series of experiments in the cultivation of wheat, and the sowing and application of manure, which, in due season, I will communicate, if desired.

Two years ago, I came in possession of a narrow strip of land, about two rods wide, which had been cropped for ten or twelve years, without the application of anything in the shape of manure. The skinning system had been carried out on said land to perfection. The soil is a sand and gravelly loam. A year ago last spring, I applied eight loads of coarse, unfermented barn-yard manure to a part of said strip of land, at the rate of thirty-two loads to the acre, on the 15th of April, and plowed as well as it could be plowed, about twelve inches deep, and had a boy fill the furrow with the manure; and on the 20th, I sowed it to oats and grass, one-third timothy, and two-thirds clover. In consequence of the severe drouth which followed, the oats were almost a total failure, and the grass, both timothy and clover, could not be found. Well, I of course thought I had lost my seed, but last spring I read an account of some one that had caused clover to grow where there was none to be found, by sowing on plaster. So I thought I would see what effect it would produce on mine, and about the middle of May, I sowed on at the rate of three pecks of plaster and one bushel of unleached ashes to the acre. In due season, I cut the heaviest burden or crop of timothy and clover that I ever saw cut in my life. Now I think it was neither the plaster, manure, or the deep culture, in the abstract considered, that produced such a wonderful growth of grass, but the three combined. A few such experiments would soon do away with an opinion which is quite prevalent about here, that our opening land will not stand deep plowing, nor yet heavy manuring.

H. A. ARMSTRONG.

## HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### SELECTING FRUITS FOR A CONSTANT SUPPLY.

(Concluded.)

From the lists given including raspberries and currants, a constant supply as afforded from the 10th of June to the end of August. Long before the latter time, rich, luscious specimens of the Serrate, Early York, Tillotson, Red Rarieripe, and Gross Mignonne Peaches have graced our tables and gratified our tastes. In addition to these, there should be in every collection, Large Early York, Late Red Rarieripe, Old mixon Freestone, Bergen's Yellow, and Crawford's Late.

These excellent fruits can be grown just as easily as those of inferior grades. No collection should be lacking such well proved varieties. It may require extra exertion to procure them, but once having a tree of each kind, (if one has not the means to purchase extensively,) he can soon and ever afterwards, have a full supply by budding stocks of his own raising.

NECTARINES, though not of great value, deserve to be named in a general inventory of Fruits. They are nothing more than a smooth-skinned peach, and rather inferior in flavor to the latter. From their smooth, glossy surface, they are greatly liable to the attack of the Curculio. They ripen from the last of August to the middle of autumn. The Downton is a rich, high-flavored variety; Early Violet has a very fine flavor, slightly aromatic, flesh reddened at the stone. The Boston, Pitmaster's Orange, and Early Newington, are also rich and delicious varieties.

APPLES.—We have lately given lists of these, but as we have many new subscribers, who have not seen those lists, we give that recommended by the National Congress of Fruit Growers, in 1849, consisting of twenty-four kinds:—

Early Harvest,	Gravenstein,
American Sumner Pearmain,	Fall Pippin,
Large Yellow Bough,	Rhode Island Greening,
Summer Rose,	Baldwin,
Early Strawberry,	Roxbury Russet.

#### For particular localities.

Yellow Belle Flower,	Hubbardston Nonsuch,
Esopus Spitzenburg,	Danvers Sweet,
Newtown Pippin, <i>culture</i> ,	Bullock's Pippin,
Swaar,	White Seek-no-further,
Porter,	Winesap,
Fameuse, (Snow),	Lady Apple,
Vandevere,	Wine Apple.

Red Astrachan.

Although we must bow to the authority which dictated this list, yet we have reason to think that every member of the Congress believed it imperfect. And every intelligent fruit grower in the United States, no doubt, sees wanting some favorite variety, which has proved fine and deserving on his grounds. We should add to the autumn varieties the Rambo, which we never could tacitly allow to be neglected in making out the most select list.

We would also, and perhaps the same Convention would now, add the Northern Spy to the Winter list given, as it is now better known. The Tallman Sweet should also be included. In place of the American Summer Pearmain, we should plant and Early Joe, for a great improvement.

PEARS are in season from Wheat harvest to Spring.—The Madeline, is first on the list of good early pears. Coming at Wheat harvest it affords a rich treat in that laborious and trying season. Then follow the Tyson, Rostiezer, Bartlett, Washington, full of richness; then the Seckel, the highest flavored Pear known; next, the Louise Bonne of Jersey, on the quince, and after this the White and Gray Doyenne. For late autumn and early winter the Buerre d'Arenberg, Winter Nelis, and Vicar of Winkfield, are considered best. For late winter and spring, the Easter Buerre is an excellent variety, if well ripened.

This concludes our notice of the different kinds of fruit for furnishing one continual supply of this healthful luxury through the entire year. Every man who has five acres of ground and the will, can have all this at a trifling expense—trifling when compared with the great value of fruit. We have easy access to nurseries in our own State, and those in New York, where we can obtain any variety we desire, without fear of being cheated, or deceived, by the imposition of inferior or spurious kinds upon us.

### RAISING AND PRESERVING FRUIT.

[We clip the following from the doings of the American Institute Farmer's Club, in the "Evening Echo."—Mr. Pell's success in growing fruit is known over the whole country; but he has done no more than every cultivator may do who has the means.]

The Chairman requested Mr. Pell, of Pelham, to open the discussion of the day—"The best method for keeping fruit in winter."

Mr. Pell said he would say something, if no other member of the Club would. No one offering to speak, Mr. Pell proceeded:

On Saturday last, a gentleman of the Institute informed me that he had on several occasions stated to his friends that I could induce an apple, or other fruit tree, to bear fruit every year, instead of every other year, which is the habit of the apple particularly. Fruit, you all know, is the pistil or ovary matured; every kind of fruit has two parts, viz.: the seed and pericarpium, the former being found within the latter in various compartments and divisions. The embryo apple seed is soon converted into a plant, and after exhausting nature's store of nourishment prepared in the cotyledons, it puts forth its roots and spongyoles seeking food in the earth, and from the atmosphere by its leaves.

The earth contains, in its composition, mixtures of organic and earthy matters in many states of combination both aqueous and gaseous. The atmosphere is composed of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid gas, with a portion of aqueous vapor, part of which are selected by the tree in certain proportions. Many conditions are absolutely necessary for the life of an apple tree, and if by accident a single one is wanting, the tree cannot bring its fruit to maturity. The organs of the tree contain matter of entirely different kinds; consequently the food which can produce all the organs of the tree, must of necessity contain all its elements. The elementary ingredients of the apple tree are hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, in several proportions, and sundry modifications; from these it makes its selection by the vital power of assimilation with which nature has endowed it. The food that the tree derives from the atmosphere is supplied very regularly, from the fact that we know the gases are pretty equally distributed throughout the globe; consequently the aid of man is only required in the management of the soil, which becomes exhausted of its fertilizing qualities, by the frequent crops of fruit brought to perfection by the tree. There are various ways of improving an orchard without directly adding animal manures; such, for instance, as draining, and thus ameliorating the condition of the soil by removing superfluous moisture; by subjecting the surface to the action of fire, after it has been taken from the field, and returning the residue in the shape of ashes; by rotation of crops; by repose, which permits the surface to decay, and increases the vegetable mould. The soil is the principal source from whence the nourishment of the growing tree is obtained, chiefly in a fluid form, which ascends the trunk, finds its way into the leaves; from thence it is elaborated through the medium of the liber, and transferred throughout the entire tree in the form of sap, bringing to perfection in due season the fruit, and at the same time forming the buds to produce fruit the ensuing year. My plan, therefore, is to manure the ground in the vicinity of the tree when in full fruit, with all the component parts of the fruit-bearing bud, which makes its appearance plainly perceptible while the fruit is ripening. The

apple tree, being a prodigious bearer, requires all the food nature has prepared, to perfect the fruit; therefore nothing is left to perfect the bud, and without human management, it dwindles away for the want of proper nourishment, and thus requires the intermediate year to gather strength to permit its vegetable constitution to yield a crop the ensuing year. If the necessary substances are supplied in sufficient quantity, the tree must bear an annual crop. It may shorten its life, but suppose it does—you derive the same quantity by my process in fifty years, that you would, if left to nature, in one hundred. It has been shown that a very few constituent elements include all the ingredients of the tree—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, azote; the same form the fabric of man. How wonderful! Who would believe it, had it not been proved by analysis, that such different structures should be composed of the same ingredients, and in the same proportions nearly? Yet that is not more strange and incomprehensible to mortal man, than the incontrovertible fact, that the same soil and the same atmospheric influences will produce in the leaf of a grape-vine a pleasant acid, and in the leaf of the nightshade, directly contiguous to it, a deadly poison. Our limited understandings cannot comprehend the agency of the vital principle.

It has for years been a desideratum to preserve fruits for winter's store, by some method not very costly. To do this reasonably, they should be picked from the tree by hand with great care, so as not to break the skin or bruise the fruit in the slightest degree, as the parts injured immediately decay, and ruin all the fruit coming in contact. Apples shaken from the tree become more or less injured, and totally unfit to be kept through the winter, or even shipped to the nearest ports. My pippin fruit is all picked by hand, by men from ladders, into half bushel baskets, from them into bushel and a half baskets, in which they are carried in spring wagons, 12 at a time, to store rooms, covered with straw, where they are carefully piled, three feet thick, to sweat and discharge, by fermentation, some 30 per cent. of water, when they are ready for barreling for shipment to Europe or elsewhere. If they reach their port of destination before the second process of sweating comes on, they will keep perfectly four months. I have kept them sound two years, and exhibited them at the end of that time at the Institute Fair, Castle Garden. They have been sent to Europe and China from my farm, packed in various ways, viz: in wheat chaff, buckwheat chaff, oats, rye, mahogany sawdust, cork dust, wrapped separately in paper, and in ice. By the mode I now adopt, I can warrant them to bear shipment superior to any other, except ice. Some kinds of apples are gathered from the trees before they are quite ripe, and the ripening is completed in the fruit room; this is generally called the maturation of fruit.

Monsieur Couvrechel, in the "Annals de Chimie," appears to have examined this subject pretty thoroughly, and conceived that the acid and mucilaginous matters of fruit almost ripe, are converted into sugar by a chemical process, which he calls the saccharine fermentation. Had such fruit remained on the tree until it was ripe, this fermentation would have passed into the putrefactive stage. Apples and pears intended for the fruit room for winter's consumption, might always be plucked six or seven days before ripe, to mature in the room, which should be perfectly dry, airy, free from frost, and the immediate effects of the sun; in this room the fruit should be kept separate, and not allowed to touch each other. Pears picked six days before ripe, and packed in kiln-dried sand, stowed in such a room, will keep all winter. Apples may be preserved remarkably well in pits, made in sandy ground, sufficiently large to contain six bushels. The pits should be lined with fresh rye straw, and covered with earth sufficient to keep out the frost. The principle of life appears to remain in fruit somewhat differently than in animals; for instance, I have on several occasions cut a branch from an apple tree, and planted it, when instead of dying, it has blossomed the same season simultaneously with the mother tree, and in the course of time, formed a fine tree. Flower buds will invariably blow off on being cut off and immersed in water.

Chairman—How can you manage to grow apple trees from cuttings?

Mr. Pell—Any small sized limb which bulges at its connection with the tree, and which has on it fruit buds, may be transplanted in spring, and will bear blossoms, and sometimes fruit, the same year.

Chairman—I suppose that the bulge contains the means of quick development of roots.

Mr. Pell—Perhaps so. The bulge sends forth roots with great rapidity.

Mr. Pike, of New Jersey—I rather think it is owing to an accumulation of sap.

Mr. Pell—I leave it to your experience to decide, sir.—The apple contains much water, which must be sweated out in order to keep, about half of which comes out at the first sweating which I give it, and the other half at the next. A single bruised apple in a barrel will decay and endanger all the rest.

The Secretary—Many years ago, I found an apple buried in my garden, about 15 inches deep. The ground had been frozen where it lay, to the depth of two or three feet. This apple, therefore, must have been for some weeks frozen solid; but it was now as fresh and sound as when on the tree. I have found potatoes at that depth sound in April. It is owing perhaps to the slow process of thawing. Cold preserves without limit. The mammoth of Russia, found in ice in 1809, must have been there four thousand years, and its meat, skin, hair, &c., were sound. Animals devoured the flesh as soon as they could get at it.

Mr. Pell—I have kept apples sound by burying them in earth. I am informed by a gentleman that he sent a number of barrels of apples, which had been filled in with cider, to Europe, as an experiment, to keep. They appeared perfectly sound, but on handling, they were totally ruined—mere mush, like rotten ones.

Dr. Church—If made perfectly dry, then packed in a dry store room, with a jacket of charcoal around them, and over an ice-house, so that the temperature shall be about 40 degrees of Fahrenheit, I think they would keep.

Chairman requests Mr. Brown to speak on the question.

D. J. Brown—Experience has proved that fruit is kept sound for some time in a temperature below 45 degrees, but it loses much of its flavor.

Mr. Pell rather thinks not. I visited a fruit deposit, constructed apparently on scientific principles; a large mass of ice over it; the house with a jacket of tan seven or eight inches thick; walls of brick; the water of the melting ice well carried off; apples in barrels with plug holes; temperature at 33 degrees, as nearly as the owner could keep it. A hundred barrels of Newtown pippins were stored in it. I tried the apples through the holes, and found all rotten that I touched. At 32 degrees they would keep for years. I have known a similar failure.—I believe that the small fruits, such as strawberries and others, if put into glass jars, and hermetically sealed, and then buried five feet deep in the earth, would keep a year or two. A gentleman offered to sell me his invention for keeping such fruits, and all others, perfect, for a considerable length of time, for one hundred thousand dollars. I have not accepted the offer.

I think that if these small fruits were put into the hermetically sealed jars just mentioned, and then in cold water, to remain until that water is heated to boiling, then taken out, the fruit would keep sound ten years.

Mr. Pell, being asked how he managed to have apples every year from the same trees, said by supplying the trees at their roots with those constituents of manure necessary for the development of fruit. Naturally the apple tree everywhere bears only every second year, and in the barren interval, I have seen a case in which I could not gather a single bat-full from a whole orchard. When frost cuts off the fruit, the order is changed—the barren year may become the bearing one, &c. In Germany, grapes are kept by greasing the stem of the bunch when it is broken off the vine, and then hanging the bunches on lines in the garret. The bunches are first well cleaned of bad berries, &c.



## POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

A Pomological convention was held at Princeton, Ill. Oct. 1st, 1851. A part of the discussion in reference to the qualities of some prominent varieties of the apple may be interesting to our readers, as it will enable them to compare notes and judge of the correctness of the conclusions and decisions of that body upon kinds of apples which have been fruited and tested here. Such comparisons are always interesting.

The committee on recommending fruits, reported in part—

Yellow June, Early harvest, Red June, Carolina Red June, Bough, Sweet June. America, Summer Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Hocking (local name).

C. R. Overman considers the Yellow June the earliest apple—no other particular merit. From North Carolina, where it is known as the May apple, ripening there in May.

The Early Harvest with Dr. Kennicott is rather a shy bearer, but, all things considered, it is first rate, either east or west. Should be taken from the tree when fully ripe. Mr. Harkness considers it first rate and well worthy of general cultivation.

Carolina Red June. C. R. Overman finds it very productive every year. Considers it the most profitable apple of its season for the family or for market.

Mr. Williams. It is a very early bearer; rather acid; for market and cooking unexcelled.

Mr. Avery has known it ten years; most profitable apple of his acquaintance; it keeps ten or twelve days longer than any other early apple he is familiar with; brought to Illinois from North Carolina by Mr. Hart.

C. R. Overman was present at the convention of fruit growers held at Indianapolis some twelve years since, where it was named Blush June, as the variety was introduced from Tennessee and North Carolina; those from Tennessee were much finer in appearance and were believed to be another variety.

Mr. Avery. If any one wants an ornamental tree, the Red June tree cannot be excelled; finer than a rose bush; a regular bearer; will wear itself out in nine years if suffered to.

Dr. Kennicott considers that the beauty of the apple is a great recommendation.

Early Sweet Bough. With Dr. Kennicott it has borne well, excelling his expectations.

Mr. Harkness has found it miserably unproductive.

Mr. Avery inquired what soil Mr. H. cultivates on.

Mr. H. The soil is not rich prairie, but better than barrens.

Messrs. Bryants' experience coincides with that of Mr. Harkness.

Mr. Avery considers one tree of Sweet June worth two of Sweet Bough.

C. R. Overman considers it valuable; in some localities bears well.

Mr. Shepherd thinks it bears as well as other fruits of large size; his soil is high, rolling, sandy land.

Mr. Pennington has raised it several years; bears well on high land.

Dr. Kennicott has long thought that some apples succeeding well in Northern Illinois may not be desirable in the central part of the state.

Mr. Harkness moved that the Convention pass it without recommendation for general cultivation.—Carried.

Sweet June. With Mr. Brayton the tree has overborne; very fine; an upright and handsome grower.

Mr. McWhorter. It is the only early sweet apple of peculiar merit yet in bearing in his vicinity.

C. R. Overman. The tree is one of the hardiest; fine grower; early and constant bearer; for perfection it should remain on the tree until fully ripe.

Mr. Williams finds it a very productive variety, more so than the Bough; believes it synonymous with the Hightop Sweeting of Mass.

Mr. Avery said, it is a good bearer, and a good apple.

Maiden's Blush. Dr. Kennicott says it is very saleable in the Chicago market.

Mr. McWhorter considers it of second quality.

Mr. Harkness thinks it will not answer to confine ourselves to rate qualities of fruit without regard to productiveness.

Arthur Bryant thinks it excellent for drying which may soon be an object.

Dr. Kennicott moved that we adopt the standard of the American Congress of Fruit Growers to designate fruits, as good, very good and best, of fruit, to the test.—Adopted.

Maiden's Blush, passed as good; first rate for cooking recommended for general cultivation.

Committee on recommending fruits for cultivation, further report—Fall Wine, good for moderate cultivation; Sweet Swaar, good; Rambo, very good, best for general cultivation; Fameuse, very good, tree very hardy, for moderate cultivation.—Adopted.

Sweet Swaar. Passed without comment.

Rambo. Unanimously recommended.

Fameuse. Committee on synonyms recommend to call it Snow Apple.—Adopted.

Pomme Gris. Introduced by Mr. Harkness, who considers it the finest flavored russet apple of his acquaintance, and a profuse bearer.

Committee on recommending fruits for cultivation, further report—Bullock's Pippin, one of the best winter, for moderate cultivation; Vandevere, very good; White Bellflower, good; Yellow Bellflower, good; Fulton very good, new.

Bullock's Pippin. C. R. Overman thinks that though an early bearer it may not be uniformly a good one, as it blasts to some extent; would recommend it for limited cultivation on account of its superior flavor.

Vandevere. Mr. McWhorter is well acquainted with it; has generally found it best; knows but few, if any, superior; a good bearer.

Mr. Avery considers it rather subject to blight; moved to recommend it as worthy of general cultivation.—Adopted.

White Bellflower. Passed without any remarks.

Yellow Bellflower. D. Pennington moved that it be recommended as very good.—Adopted.

Fulton. Mr. McWhorter is familiar with it; when in perfection (in Dec. and Jan.) regards it as best.

Mr. Harkness would call it as best.

The Committee added to their report—Winesap, good; Swaar, good; White Winter Pearmain, very good; Domini, good; Rawle's Janet, good.

Winesap. Passed.

Swaar. Mr. McWhorter moved that the Swaar be recommended as best.—Adopted.

Rawle's Janet.—Mr. Harkness would recommend it as very good.—Adopted.

## Evening Session.

Mr. Avery wished an expression of the members in regard to some of our shy bearing varieties of apples, to commence with Newtown Pippin and Pryor's Red.

Dr. Kennicott had fruited the Newtown Pippin; a shy bearer; miserable grower in nursery and orchard; believes it will not do well here.

Mr. Harkness wishes to know whether any one has had it produce well in this section.

Dr. Pennington says that Mr. Dudley, near Lyndon, Whitesides Co., raises good specimens; trees bear good crops; soil is light, somewhat sandy; has two distinct varieties, the green and yellow.

Mr. Shepherd says that good specimens are raised in his vicinity on hazel barrens, a rich sandy loam, clay subsoil.

Mr. Harkness remarked that Mr. Capps, of Fulton Co., has two trees bearing the finest crops of any he has seen in Illinois; soil rather thin, somewhat sandy.

Dr. Kennicott introduced Red Astrachan. With him promised to be a good bearer; very beautiful; sells higher in Chicago than any other fruit of its season; excellent for cooking.

Mr. Williams remarked that when budded in his nursery, frequently the leaves of the Astrachan or of the shoots on the natural stock assumed a yellowish, sickly appearance.

Dr. Pennington's trees are young; thinks it a moderate bearer, very strong; would sooner raise for market than the Keswick Codlin; would call the Astrachan too acid for the dessert. Would like to have the merits of the Rambo discussed. He considers that it has no superior; when budded the tree proves hardly.

Mr. Harkness supposed that when passed it was considered to be A. No. 1, first rate, universally.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### DETROIT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As much attention is now being given to the subject of Horticulture throughout the State, we think the Detroit Horticultural Society should strive to extend its operations far beyond the confines of the city. We think there are many nurserymen, orchardists and amateur fruit growers, as well as florists, in the interior of the State, who would gladly avail themselves of the benefits of this Society, in ascertaining the names of fruits and flowers, in cases where they are doubtful respecting the correctness of the names under which they are cultivating them. Much confusion now exists in the fruit nomenclature of Michigan; each neighborhood appears to have its own name for each variety of fruit cultivated within its borders, thus rendering confusion sadly confounded. The only practicable method of correcting the errors into which many of us have fallen in this regard, is frequent public exhibitions of Fruits and Flowers during their season, under the auspices of the Detroit, or some other Horticultural Society. By bringing Fruits together from all parts of the State, and comparing one with another, and submitting the matter to competent judges to decide upon the true names, the quality of the fruit, its adaptation to the soil and climate of Michigan, &c., we may, in the course of time, be able to find out with a certainty, what varieties of fruit will be the best for us to cultivate, and what to throw aside. Some advantages are derived from the exhibitions of Fruit at the Fairs of the State Agricultural Society, but very few varieties are in their prime at that period; the early fruits are gone; the Autumn varieties only are in a suitable state to judge of their merits; the winter varieties cannot be fairly tested. By frequent exhibitions the different varieties may be tested at the time of ripening. It is exceedingly vexatious, after being at much expense and trouble in having our trees engrafted with what we supposed were superior varieties of fruit, to find, when they come into bearing, that we have not one good variety in the garden or orchard.

We sometimes hear people say, "who cares about what name has been given to this or that variety of fruit?" Such people will not be convinced that it would be well for them to know the names of fruit, until they have found it out by dear-bought experience. If they want an old orchard engrafted, or wish to set out a new one, they ask about the varieties, tell them of 20 oz. Apple, Sheep-head, Monstrous-pippin, &c. Judging from the names they think they are large, and will say, "we will have those, for we want the largest sort," being perfectly willing to sacrifice quality for size. But when, too late, they find that a little knowledge of names and varieties would have told them of the Swaar, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, R. L. Greening, Northern Spy, Melon, White Bellefleur, Fall Pippin and Early Harvest apples; Bartlett, White Doyenne, Sackel, Stevens' Genesee, and other fine pears. The same through the whole list of fruits.

We would suggest to the Detroit Horticultural Society the propriety of their taking some steps towards accomplishing this desirable reform. Also to cultivators to second the movement by liberal contributions to the exhibitions. C.

January 22nd, 1852.

[REMARKS.—The Detroit Horticultural Society was formed six or seven years ago. Great interest was taken in its formation by gardeners, nurserymen and farmers in

this city and vicinity; its meetings were full and regularly attended, and its exhibitions were spirited and full of promise. We remember to have read with much interest the early proceedings of this Society, entertaining the hope that we should have an enlightened tribunal where our fruits could have a fair trial, their merits and defects made known, and their true place assigned them, and a correct nomenclature of fruits made out for our State.

From a variety of causes not necessary to name, the Society has not held its regular meetings for sometime past and but one exhibition for a year or more we think. An attempt is now being made to resuscitate it, and make it, in the end, a powerful agency for the dissemination of correct knowledge in relation to fruit and fruit growing.

It is desired to number among its members nurserymen, farmers and florists in all parts of the State. Our means of communication with nearly every portion of the State, are such as to enable all, or nearly all, to send fruit, vegetables and flowers for exhibition, even if they could not attend personally. We think the efforts here, to establish this Society on a firm and prosperous basis, will be seconded by every fruit grower in the State. Information will be given through the Farmer in relation to the matter in future, and we hope to hear from friends in different parts of the State on the subject. Examples of the success and usefulness of similar societies in other States, might be given, but we defer it for the present.—C. B.]

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. ISHAM, SIR,—I here inclose one dollar for the Michigan Farmer for 1852.

I sometime ago made inquiry about bark lice, which was published in the Farmer, to which several replies were made, prescribing means for their destruction, particularly one kindly made in a private letter by a gentleman in Detroit, all of which I have tried on different trees, but am unable as yet to determine which prescription is most successful. Since making these enquiries, I have considered the matter more seriously, and think I have discovered a remedy, or rather a preventative, which is better than a cure. Having reasoned a little from analogy I have observed that cattle that are poor, are most subject to lice, and that lice are seldom found on such as are in a thriving condition; and facts have confirmed me in the belief that it is much the same with apple trees.

My bearing trees have been neglected for several years, under the supposition that they were old enough to take care of themselves; my younger trees, were, on account of my absence, neglected during the summer of 1850, and the hot and dry weather of that summer gave a favorable opportunity for the few lice that were upon them, to multiply and spread, so that upon examining them in the fall, I was astonished to find many of them completely matted with lice; more than that they had come completely to a stand as to growth, and some of the smaller ones have actually died from no other cause than the encroachment of lice, from sheer neglect. From these considerations as well as from general observation I am satisfied that all fruit and ornamental trees must be cultivated and attended to, not only to keep them in a vigorous and healthy state, but to preserve them from lice, and other destructive insects.

WM. TAYLOR.

Schoolcraft, Dec, 18, 1851.

REMARKS.—There is, without doubt, more philosophy in the reasoning of our correspondent than in all the special, external applications yet tried. As we remarked at the time referred to, trees which have had proper care and cultivation will seldom be infested with lice. But in case one comes into the possession of trees already half-dead through the destructive action of these insects, it would be bad policy to wait two or three years for the effects of stimulants applied to the roots; the only way then is to go at them, scrape, wash, and prune until the quiet little scamps are completely ousted. Pruning has a powerful effect in such cases; the sap which previously was diffused through so many branches and leaves, after a thorough pruning is sent with vigor through the remaining portion, and changes entirely the appearance of the tree.

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

Warren Isham, Editor.

DETROIT, FEBRUARY, 1852.

### SCRAPS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE WILL of the late Thomas Bates, of Kirkleavington, Yorkshire, England, has been set aside as illegal, and his property has gone to his heirs-at-law.—He was the celebrated breeder of short-horned cattle, so well known in this country; and he has realized a handsome fortune.

PROFESSOR HENSLAW, the well-known agricultural chemist, inclines to the opinion that the frequent failure of the red clover in England, is owing to the plant, from constant cultivation, or from cutting too soon, having becoming an annual instead of a perennial, as it is in its wild state. Other plants are known to have been changed in this manner from the effects of climate or long cultivation.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND is erecting a thousand improved cottages on his estates in the North; "a work," adds the paper, "which will confer higher honor upon his name than all the military achievements of the Percies."

A Mr. J. Usher, a brewer, in Scotland, has at last succeeded in inventing a machine to plough by steam, in the only mode in which this is probably practicable. The steam plough might at little distance, be taken for a railway engine, without its tender, but it moves in the reverse direction, and the revolving ploughshares are placed immediately behind the funnel. The invention consists firstly in mounting a series of ploughs in the same plane around an axis, so that the ploughs shall successively come into action; and secondly, so applying the power to them, that the resistance of the earth to the ploughs, as they enter, shall cause the machine to be propelled, thus making the ploughs act in the earth in the same way as paddle wheels do in the water. The depth to which the ploughs penetrated was from seven to nine inches, and the loam was torn up as loosely as garden mould. In one of the experiments, a harrow was attached to the ploughing machine; and it was suggested that a broad cast sowing machine added, and another harrow, perhaps to bring up the rear, the whole work of Spring might thus be accomplished at once. Depend upon it, before the present generation of babies have become men, there will be little done on a farm, except by machinery.

Mr. Mechi, the advocate for "High Farming," keeps his working horses and oxen closely clipped; but at the same time well stabled. He says "they certainly go on faster without their great coats, which were never intended for warm boxes or stalls, but nature's open fields. The horses, instead of remaining wet all night, are dry in a few minutes." The fashion of shaving the hair closely off hunting horses has long been prevalent in England, but this is the first we have heard of applying it to oxen.

DOUBLE WALLS of glass have been introduced for the purpose of ripening delicate fruit. The frame work is of iron, moveable for ventilation, and the trees are planted between the two glass walls. They are said to cost less than common brick walls.

THE LONDON OMNIBUSES are now supplied with newspapers, for the accommodation of the passengers; but each person reading them is expected to pay "one penny" for the privilege.

**VISIBILITY OF THE AIR.** An interesting paper of M Andraud, the Engineer, who is well-known to the public by his experiments with compressed air, as a substitute for steam on railways, was presented at the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences. This paper was entitled by the author the "Eroscopie"; or the visibility of the molecules of the air. M Andraud proves that by a very simple contrivance the air is rendered visible. By taking a piece of card colored black, and piercing it in the centre with a fine needle this interesting fact is established. If we look thro' this hole at the sky, on a fine day, or at a strong lamp, having a ground glass shade, we see a multitude of little transparent globes moving in the midst of confused nebulosities. These little globes, some of which are more transparent than others, are molecules of air. Some of them are surrounded with a kind of halo. These latter, says M. Andraud, are the elements of oxygen, whilst others are elements of azote. After continuing the observation for some time, we shall see small points detach themselves, and disappear in falling; these, says M. Andraud, are atoms of carbon. This phenomenon of vision, it is essential to remark, passes within the eye itself; the molecules of air which are observed, are those which float in the liquid which occupies the anterior part of that organ. According to the author of this paper, the discovery is not interesting merely as a phenomenon, but may be applied, to important purposes in medicine, (and perhaps agriculture.) He says, "The physician will one day make use of the eroscope as an important means of diagnosis. The vertigo and giddiness which are the forerunners of apoplexy will be announced by the perturbation in the molecules. Fever always exists when the molecules, under the action of a magnetic current circulate on a vertical ground, sometimes in one sense, and sometimes in another; and when this movement of gyration becomes more precipitate, the patient experiences the singular sensation of turning, as it were, upon a wheel of Ixion. I cannot resist remarking, that in most cases of ophthalmia, a prompt cure might be effected, by securing the eye completely against contact with the external air; for inflammation (which is only an oxidation,) is kept up by the too abundant absorption of our molecules of air, which is effected by the pores of the *Pinnella*; this absorption being prevented, the malady must cease. This observation may apply to all cases of inflammation, for the air is an element of which the affected part must be deprived; and this theory is beautifully sustained by the rapid remedial agent on wounds of the solution of Gun-cotton in Chloroform, which appears to act merely by forming a plaster or skin impervious to the atmosphere.

THERE appears to be no doubt that one of the Pigeons set free in the Arctic Regions by Sir John Ross, has actually arrived at its home in Scotland. The birds were sent up into the air in a basket, attached by a slow match to a balloon, during a strong N.W. wind, and at the end of 24 hours the slow match would have burned far enough to liberate the basket.

C. F.

**CANADA THISTLE AND RED ROOT.**—We see in the Tecumseh Herald, an act passed by the Board of Supervisors of Lenawee County, for the destruction of these pests of the farmer. The law enacts, that whenever complaint shall be made to any overseer in the county, that Red Root, Pigeon Weed, or Canada Thistle, is growing upon any lands in the Township, the overseer shall serve a notice upon the occupant of such land; if there be any, requiring him to cut the thistles and pull the Red root, within 48 hours after such notice. If it is not done by the person to whom the notice has been given, then the overseer is to do it and charge the township for his services. If the land is unoccupied, the overseer is to do it in the last case, and charge the Township Board, which will be paid as a Township expense.



## LIST OF PREMIUMS

For the Annual Fair, to be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 1852.

## CATTLE.

## CLASS I.—SHORT HORNS.

JUDGES.—John W. Vancleve, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., John Thomas, Oxford, Oakland Co., Sam'l Raplege, Ridgway, Lenawee Co.

Best Bull, 5 years old or over,	Transactions and	\$3 00
2nd do do do		7 00
3rd do do do		5 00
Best do 3 years old and under 5, Silver Medal and		8 00
2nd do do do do		7 00
3rd do do do do		5 00
Best do 2 years old,	Silver Medal and	8 00
2nd do do do		7 00
3rd do do do		5 00
Best do 1 year old,	Bronze Medal and	5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do		2 00
Best do Calf,	Transactions and	5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do		2 00
Best Cow, 5 years old or over,	Transactions and	8 00
1nd do do do do		7 00
3rd do do do do		5 00
Best do 3 years old and under 5; Silver Medal and		8 00
2nd do do do do do		7 00
3rd do do do do do		5 00
Best 2 year old Heifer,	Bronze Medal and	5 00
2nd do do do do		3 00
3rd do do do do		2 00
Best 1 year old Heifer,	Transactions and	5 00
2nd do do do do		3 00
3rd do do do do		2 00
Best Heifer Calf,		5 00
2nd do do do do		3 00
3rd do do do do	Transactions and	1 00

## CLASS II.—DEVONS.

JUDGES.—Dr. Asael Beach, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Edward S. Moore, Three Rivers, St. Joseph Co., Alfred Q. Bates, Monroe, Monroe Co.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

## CLASS III.—HEREFORDS.

Judges same as Class I.

## CLASS IV.—AYRESHIRE.

Judges same as Class 2.

## CLASS V.—CROSS OF BLOOD STOCK.

JUDGES.—Rev. Charles Fox, Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., M. H. Wakeman, Centerville, St. Joseph Co., J. L. Brownell, Franklin, Oakland Co.

Same premiums as Short Horns.

## CLASS VI.—CROSS BETWEEN BLOOD AND NATIVE.

Judges same as Class 5.

Premiums same as Short Horns.

## CLASS VII.—NATIVES.

Judges same as Class 5 and 6.

Premiums same as Short Horns.

## CLASS VIII.—WORKING OXEN.

JUDGES.—Caleb Chapel, Sandstone, Jackson Co., Jonathan Dayton, Grand Blanc, Genesee Co., Leander Sacket, Raisinville, Monroe Co.

Best yoke Working Oxen, 4 years old or over,	Silver Medal and	10 00
2nd do do do		10 00
3rd do do do		5 00
Best 10 yoke do, from one County,		20 00
2nd do do do do		10 00

## CLASS IX.—STEERS.

JUDGES.—Same as Working Oxen.

Best yoke 3 year old,		10 00
2nd do do do	Buel's Farmer's Companion and	5 00
3rd do do do	Transactions and	5 00
Best yoke 2 years old,		6 00
2nd do do do		4 00
3rd do do do	Transactions and	2 00

Best yoke 1 year old,		5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do	Transactions	

## CLASS 10.—FAT CATTLE.

JUDGES.—Orrin White, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Co.; C. M. Rood, Adrian, Lenawee Co.; Isaac I. Voorhies, Pontiac, Oakland Co.

Best pair fat oxen,	Transactions and	10 00
2nd do do do		8 00
3rd do do do		5 00
Best fat ox,		5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do	Transactions,	
Best fat cow,		5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do	Transactions,	
Best fat steer 3 years old,		5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do	Transactions,	
Best fat heifer 3 years old,		5 00
2nd do do do		3 00
3rd do do do	Transactions,	

## CATTLE.

## CLASS 11.—FAT CATTLE FED ON HAY AND GRASS ALONE AFTER ONE YEAR OLD.

Judges same as class 10.

Same premiums as class 10.

Applicants for premiums on fat cattle must furnish particular statements of the manner of feeding, kind, quantity and cost of food, and all the expenses connected with the fattening; otherwise they will be excluded. Animals exhibited in pairs, cannot compete for single premiums.

Exhibitors of fat cattle, offered as grass fed, must have with them the affidavit of the breeder, that they have been fed on grass and hay alone, since one year old; otherwise they will be excluded.

## CLASS XII.—MILCH COWS.

Judges same as class 10 and 11.

The cow to be kept on grass only, during the experiment, and for fifteen days previous to each period of trial.

The time of trial, from 10th to 20th of June, and from twentieth to thirtieth of August.

Statement to be furnished, containing: 1st, the age and breed of cow, and time of calving; 2d, the quantity of milk, in weight, also of butter, during each period of ten days; 3d, the butter made to be exhibited with cow, at the fair, in Detroit, and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of the competitor and one other person conversant with the facts.

Best milch cow,	Medal and	\$8 00
2nd do do	Allen on Domestic Animals and	8 00
3rd do do		5 00

## CLASS XIII.—FOREIGN CATTLE.

JUDGES.—F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Branch Co.; Phineas Howard, Allens Prairie, Hillsdale Co.; George P. Bennett, Jackson, Jackson Co.

Best short-horn bull, 2 years old and over, Diploma and	\$8 00
Best short horn heifer or cow, 2 years old or over, Diploma and	8 00
Best Devon bull, 2 years old or over, Diploma and	8 00
Best Devon heifer or cow, 2 years old or over, do	8 00
Best Hereford bull, do do do	8 00
Best do heifer or cow, do do do	8 00
Best Ayreshire bull, do do do	8 00
Best do heifer, do do do	8 00

## HORSES.

## CLASS I.—FOR ALL WORK.

JUDGES.—James D. Vanhovernburgh, Jonesville, Hillsdale Co.; William Bair, Brady, Kalamazoo Co.; Win Moore, Adrian, Lenawee Co.

Best Stallion, 4 years old, or over,	Silver Medal and	10 00
2d do do do	Transactions and	8 00
3d do do do	Yonatt on the Horse and	3 00
Best brood Mare, 4 years old, or over, with foal at her foot,	Silver Medal and	10 00
2d do do do	Transactions and	8 00

3d	do	do	Youatt on the Horse and 3 00
Best Stallion, 3 years old,			Bronze Medal and 7 00
2d	do	do	Transactions and 5 00
3d	do	do	3 00
Best Mare, 3 years old,			Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d	do	do	Transactions and 3 00
2d	do	do	Youatt on the Horse, and Transactions.
Best Stallion, 2 years old,			5 00
2d	do	do	Youatt on the Horse.
3d	do	do	American Veterinarian.
Best Mare, 2 years old,			Transactions and 3 00
2d	do	do	Youatt on the Horse.
3d	do	do	American Veterinarian.
Best Stallion, 1 year old,			Transactions and 3 00
2d	do	do	Transactions and Amer. Veterinarian.
3d	do	do	Transactions.
Best Mare, 1 year old,			Transactions and 3 00
2d	do	do	Transactions and Amer. Veterinarian.
3d	do	do	Transactions.

## CLASS II.—DRAUGHT HORSES.

JUDGES—Wm. S. Wilcox, Adrian, Lenawee Co.; Wm. H. Coleman, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co.; P. L. Carter, Jackson.

Best Stallion, 4 years old, or over, Silver Medal and 8 00			
2d	do	do	8 00
3d	do	do	Youatt on the Horse and 3 00
Best brood Mare, 4 years old, or over, with foal at her foot, Silver Medal and 8 00			
2d	do	do	8 00
3d	do	do	Youatt on the Horse and 3 00
Best Stallion, 3 years old, 7 00			
2d	do	do	5 00
3d	do	do	3 00
Best mare 3 years old, 5 00			
2d	do	do	3 00
3d	do	do	Youatt on the horse and Trans.
Best stallion 2 years old, 3 00			
2d	do	do	Youatt on the horse
3d	do	do	Cole's American Veterinarian
and Transactions,			
Best mare 2 years old, 3 00			
2d	do	do	Youatt on the horse.
3d	do	do	Diseases of animals and Transactions.
Best stallion 1 year old, 3 00			
2d	do	do	Trans. and American Veterinarian
3d	do	do	Transactions.
Best mare 1 year old, 3 00			
2d	do	do	Trans. and American Veterinarian
3d	do	do	Transactions.

## CLASS III.—BLOOD HORSES.

JUDGES.—B. F. Field, Monroe, Monroe Co.; Archibald Jewell, Dowagiac, Cass Co.; Wm. A. Richmond, Grand Rapids, Kent Co.

Premiums same as class 1.

## CLASS IV.—MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES.

JUDGES.—D. Waterman, Detroit; Chas. T. Gorham, Marshall, Calhoun Co.; A. J. Boss, Pontiac, Oakland Co.			
Best pair matched horses,		Silver medal and 10 00	
2d	do	do	Bronzed medal and 8 00
3d	do	do	Transactions and 8 00
4th	do	do	8 00
Best single horse,		Medal and 5 00	
2d	do	do	Youatt on the horse and 5 00
3d	do	do	5 00
4th	do	do	3 00

## CLASS V.—JACKS AND MULES.

Judges same as class 2.

Best Jack,			Transactions and 10 00
2d	do		1 vol. Mich. Farmer, and 5 00
Best pair mules,			Transactions and 8 00
2d	do	do	1 vol. Mich. Farmer and 5 00

## SHEEP.

## CLASS I.—LONG WOOLED.

JUDGES—P. K. Leach, Utica, Macomb Co.; D. D. Gillet, Sharon, Washtenaw Co.; Henry Packer, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co.			
Best Buck over 2 years old,		Silver Medal and 5 00	
2d	do do	Transactions and 5 00	
3d	do do	3 00	

Best Buck 2 years old or under,			5 00
2d	do	do	3 00
3d	do	do	2 00
Best pen of 5 Ewes,			Medal and 5 00
2d	do	do	5 00
3d	do	do	American Shepherd and 2 00
Best pen of 5 Buck Lambs,			5 00
2d	do	do	3 00
3d	do	do	Transactions
Best pen of 5 Ewe Lambs,			5 00
2d	do	do	3 00
3d	do	do	Transactions

## CLASS II.—MIDDLE WOOLED.

Judges same as Class 1.

Same premiums as Class 1.

## CLASS III.—MERINOS.

JUDGES.—P. R. Adams, Tecumseh, Lenawee Co.; E. T. Lovel, Climax, Kalamazoo Co.; Dr. Stillman Ralph, Moscow, Hillsdale Co.

Same premiums as Class 1.

## CLASS IV.—SAXONS.

Judges same as Class 3.

Same premiums as Class 1.

## CLASS V.—NATIVES AND GRADES.

JUDGES.—K. S. Bingham, Kensington, Livingston Co.; Charles Dickey, Marshall, Calhoun Co.; Eleazer Barnes, London, Monroe Co.

Same premiums as Class 1.

## CLASS VI.—FAT SHEEP.

Judges same as Class 1.

Best fat Sheep,			3 00
2d	do		2 00
3d	do		American Shepherd
Fleeces must be exhibited with the Sheep.			

## CLASS VII.—FOREIGN SHEEP.

JUDGES.—John Starkweather, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.; Dr. C. A. Chipman, Rochester, Oakland Co.; N. Dickinson, Romeo, Macomb Co.

## Long WooleD.

Best Buck,			5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,			5 00
do pen of 5 Buck Lambs,			3 00
do pen of 5 Ewe Lambs,			3 00

## Middle WooleD.

Best Buck,			5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,			5 00
do pen of 5 Buck Lambs,			3 00
do pen of 5 Ewe Lambs,			3 00

## Merinos.

Best Buck,			5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,			5 00
do pen of 5 Buck Lambs,			3 00
do pen of 5 Ewe Lambs,			3 00

## Saxons.

Best Buck,			5 00
do pen of 5 Ewes,			5 00
do pen of 5 Buck Lambs,			3 00
do pen of 5 Ewe Lambs,			3 00

## FLEECES.

Best 3 Fleeces,			Bronze Medal and 3 00
2d 3 Fleeces,			3 00

JUDGES.—The Chairmen of Judges of Sheep, Classes 1, 3, 5, and 7.

## SHEPHERD'S DOGS.

Judges same as on Fleeces.			
Best Shepherd's Dog,			5 00
2d	do	do	Amer. Shepherd
Evidence to be furnished of the thorough training of the Dog; otherwise no premium can be awarded.			

## SWINE.

Judges.—Sands McCamly, Battle Creek, Calhoun Co.; Henry Hurd, Henrietta, Jackson Co.; Asa H. Otis, Greenfield, Wayne Co.			
Best Berkshire Boar,		Bronze Medal and	5 00
do do Breeding Sow,		do do and	5 00
Best lot Berkshire Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,			5 00
Best Leicester Boar,		Bronze Medal and	5 00
do do Breeding Sow,		do do and	5 00

Best lot Leicester Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	5 00
Best Byfield Boar,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
do do Breeding Sow,	do do and 5 00
Best lot Byfield Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	5 00
Best Suffolk Boar,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
do do Breeding Sow,	do do and 5 00
Best lot Suffolk Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	5 00
Best Grass Boar,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
do do Breeding Sow,	do do and 5 00
Best lot Grass Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	5 00
Best Norfolk thin Rhine Boar,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
do do do Breeding Sow, do	and 5 00
Best lot Norfolk thin Rhine Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	5 00
Best Native Boar,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
do do Breeding Sow,	do do and 5 00
Best lot Native Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	5 00
Best Grade Boar, over 2 years old,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do	3 00
3d do do do	Transactions.
Best Grade Boar, over 1 year old, and under 2,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do	do do 3 00
3d do do do	Transactions.
Best Grade Boar, over 6 months old, and under 1 year,	3 00
2d do do do	Transactions.
Best Grade Breeding Sow, over 2 years old,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do do	3 00
3d do do do do	Transactions.
Best Grade Breeding Sow, over 1 year old, and under 2,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do do	3 00
3d do do do do	Transactions.
Best Grade Sow, 6 months old, and under 1 year,	3 00
2d do do do	Transactions.
Best lot of Pigs, not less than 4, and under 10 months old,	Bronze Medal and 5 00
2d do do do	3 00
3d do do do	Transactions.

## POULTRY.

JUDGES—Moses Wisner, Pontiac, Oakland Co.; — Pond, Adrian, Lenawee Co.; Samuel Clark, Kalamazoo.	
Best lot of Cochon China Fowls, not less than 3, 1 Cock and 2 Hens,	5 00
" " Shanghai do do	5 00
" " Dorking do do	5 00
" " Poland do do	5 00
" " Bantam do do	3 00
" " Malay do do	5 00
" " Cross breed, reference being had to plumage, size, form, &c.,	5 00
" " variety, not less than 3, 1 Cock and 2 Hens,	5 00
" " Turkeys, black, not less than 3, 1 Cock and two Hens,	3 00
" " do white, do	3 00
" " Ducks, large, do	3 00
" " do small, do	3 00
" " Guinea Fowls, do	3 00
" " Geese, white, do	3 00
" " do gray, do	3 00
" " do crossed with wild, do	3 00
" " Pea Fowls, do	3 00
" " Pigeons, do	2 00

## FARM IMPLEMENTS.

## CLASS I.

JUDGES.—Freeman C. Watkins, Brooklyn, Jackson Co.; B. Pierson, Flint, Genesee Co.; S. M. Bartlett, Lasalle, Monroe Co.	
Best Farm wagon,	Diploma and 5 00
2d do do	5 00
Best harrow,	3 00
" Corn cultivator,	3 00
" Fanning mill,	5 00

Best Corn stalk cutter,	5 00
" Straw cutter,	5 00
" Corn cob crusher by horse power,	5 00
" Flax and hemp dresser,	5 00
" Horse cart for farm,	3 00
" Ox cart,	3 00
" Horse rake,	2 00
" Ox yoke,	2 00
" Roller for general use,	5 00
" Clod crusher and roller combined,	5 00

## CLASS II.

Best plow harness,	Diploma and 2 00
" Wagon do	do 2 00
" Carriage do	do 2 00
" Harness for general purposes	3 00
" Riding saddle,	Diploma and 3 00
" Side do	do 3 00
" Dozen axes	2 00
" Churn,	2 00
" Cheese press,	2 00
" Six milk pans,	2 00
" Potato washer,	2 00
" Grain cradle,	2 00
" Six hand rakes,	2 00
" " hay forks,	2 00
" " manure forks,	2 00
" " grain or cradle scythes,	2 00
" " grass scythes,	2 00
" Hay rigging,	2 00
" Lot of grain measures,	2 00
" Dozen wire tied brooms,	2 00
2d " do do	1 00
Best " do do	2 00
2d " do do	1 00

## CLASS III.

JUDGES.—John D. Pierce, Ceresco, Calhoun Co.; C. P. Bush, Lansing, Ingham Co.; D. B. Harrington, Port Huron, St. Clair Co.; Daniel Kinney, Redding, Hillsdale Co.; J. E. Beebe, Jackson.	
Best horse power for general purposes, on sweep lever principle,	Diploma and 5 00
Best horse power do do on the rail road or endless chain principle,	Diploma and 5 00
Best one horse power,	5 00
Best thresher to be used with steam or horse power	5 00
Best seed planter, for hand or horse power, for hills and drills,	Diploma and 3 00
Best wheat drill, not less than six drills,	3 00
Best grain drills, with apparatus for depositing manure,	3 00
Best cultivator and drill combined,	3 00
Best broad cast sower,	Diploma
Best wheat cultivator,	Diploma and 2 00
Best portable saw mill for wood, fences, and for farm use,	Diploma
Best Corn-sheller, horse-power,	diploma and 2 00
Corn-sheller, hand-power,	do 2 00
Vegetable cutter,	diploma.
Reaper,	do 5 00
Best and most numerous collection of Agricultural Implements, manufactured in this State, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor; materials, workmanship, utility, durability, and prices to be considered,	diploma and 10 00

## CLASS IV.—MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Judges same as class 3.	
For the best and most useful machinery and implements for the farmer, either newly invented or an improvement on any now in use, medal and 10 00	
Medals or Diplomas will be awarded for articles of mechanical ingenuity, and machinery deemed useful.	

## PLOW AND PLOWING.

JUDGES.—On Plows and Plowing, Jona Shearer, Plymouth, Wayne Co.; John Hanson, Monroe; Wm Montgomery, Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co.	
Best sod plow for stiff soils, furrow not less than 7 inches in depth, nor over 10 inches in width	Diploma and 5 00
2d do do	5 00



Best sod plow for light soils, furrow 6 and 12 inches,  
Diploma and 5 00  
2d do do do 5 00  
Best plow for fallows or old land, Diploma and 5 00  
2d do do do 5 00  
Best sub-soil plow Diploma and 5 00

*Plowing Match, with horses.*

First premium, 10 00  
2d do Gardner's farmer's dictionary and 7 00  
3d do 5 00

*With Oxen, Single Team.*

First premium, 10 00  
2d do Gardner's farmer's dictionary and 7 00  
3d do 5 00

*Boys under 18 years of age, with horses or oxen.*

First premium, Medal and 3 00  
2d do 3 00  
3d do 2 00

## BUTTER.

Judges on Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Honey, and Beehives,  
Almiron Whitehead, Pontiac; Mrs. Jerah. Brown, Battle  
Creek, Calhoun Co.; Mrs. Charles Fox, Gross Isle, Wayne  
Co.; Mrs. Titus Dort, Dearborn, Wayne Co.; Mrs. Edward  
Smith, Clinton, Lenawee county.

Best lot of Butter, (quality as well as quantity con-  
sidered) made from five cows, in thirty consecu-  
tive days; 15 lbs. Butter to be exhibited, 7 00

2d best do do do 5 00  
3d do do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domest-  
ic Economy, 3 00

Best 10 lbs. Butter made in June, 3 00

2d best do do Transactions for 1850 and 2 00

3d do do do 2 00

Best 15 lbs Butter made in any time, 5 00

2d do do do Transactions and 3 00

3d do do do 2 00

4th do do do Vol. of Mich. Farmer.

The exhibitors must state in writing, the time when  
the Butter was made; the number of cows kept on the  
farm; the mode of keeping; the treatment of the cream  
and milk before churning, winter and summer; the meth-  
od of freeing the butter from the milk; the quantity and  
kind of salt used; and whether saltpetre or other sub-  
stance has been employed.

## CHEESE.

Best Cheese, one year old and over, not less than  
25 lbs, 5 00

2d do do do 5 00

3d do do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy. 2 00

Best new Cheese 5 00

2d do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy 2 00

3d do do 2 00

Best Sage Cheese, 5 00

2d do Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy 2 00

3d do do 2 00

A statement of the manner of making the Cheese must  
accompany each sample.

## SUGAR.

Best 10 lbs Maple Sugar, 5 00

2d do do do 3 00

3d do do do Vol. Michigan Farmer

## HONEY AND BEE HIVES.

Best 10 lbs honey, 3 00

2d do do do 2 00

3d do do do Vol. Mich. Farmer.

Best bee hive with description, 3 00

The honey must be taken up without destroying the  
bees; the kind of hive to be specified.

## DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

## CLASS I.

Judges.—A. B. Mathews, Pontiac; Charles Redfield,  
Adrian; Hiram Becker, Ann Arbor.

Best pair woolen blankets, Diploma and 4 00

2d do do do Trans. and 2 00

Best 10 yards flannel, Diploma and 4 00

2d do do do 3 00

Best 10 yards woolen cloth, Diploma and 4 00

2d do do do Trans. and 2 00

Best 10 yards woolen carpet, Diploma and 5 00

2d do do do 3 00

3d do do do 2 00

Best hearth rug, 3 00

2d do do Transactions

3d do do Vol. Mich. Farmer

Best 10 yards rag carpet, Diploma and 3 00

2d do do do 2 00

3d do do do Transactions

Best pair woolen knit stockings, Trausaction and 1 00

2d do do do 1 00

Best do do do socks, 2 00

2d do do do 1 00

Best do do do mittens, 1 00

Best woolen coverlet, Diploma and 1 00

2d do do do Transactions and 1 00

Best piece of broadcloth, Diploma and 3 00

2d do do do Transactions and 1 00

Best do do do satinet, Diploma and 2 00

2d do do do Transactions and 1 00

Best Woolen Shawl, diploma and 3 00

2d do do do Transactions and 3 00

3d do do do 3 00

4th do do do 2 00

5th do do do 1 00

Best white Quilt, 5 00

2d do do do 4 00

3d do do do 3 00

4th do do do 2 00

5th do do do 1 00

Best Silk, do 3 00

2d do do do Transactions and 1 00

Best Patch Work Quilt, 5 00

2d do do do 4 00

3d do do do 3 00

4th do do do 2 00

5th do do do 1 00

Best sample Woolen Yarn, not less than 1 pound, 1 00

do do do do 1 00

Pair of Worsted Stockings, 2 00

## CLASS II.

Judges—Dr. O. C. Comstock, Marshall, Calhoun Co.;—

Mrs. Mark Norris, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co.; Mrs. A. Q.

Walker, Oakland County.

Best 10 yds. Linen, 5 00

2d do do do 3 00

3d do do do Transactions

Best Tow Cloth, 5 00

2d do do do 3 00

3d do do do Transactions

Best 10 yards Linen Diaper, 5 00

2d do do do 3 00

Best pair knit Cotton Stockings, 2 00

do wove do do 2 00

do knit Linen do 2 00

do do Thread, 2 00

## CLASS III.

Judges—Walter B. Hewett, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co;

B. F. Strong, Adrian; — Buddington, Pontiac.

Best pair Cowhide Boots, 3 00

2d do do do 2 00

3d do do do Transactions

Best Calf Boots, 3 00

2d do do do 2 00

3d do do do Transactions

Best pair Men's Cowhide Shoes, 2 00

2d do do do Transactions

Best do Ladies' Slippers, 2 00

2d do do do Transactions

Best do do do Calf Bootees, 2 00

2d do do do Transactions

Best pair of lasts, 2 00

Best overcoat, Diploma and 4 00

2d do do 3 00

Best dress coat, Diploma and 3 00

2d do do do 3 00

Best pair pants, Diploma and 2 00

2d do do do Transactions

Best vest, Diploma and 2 00

2d best Vest	Transactions	
Best fur hat,	Diploma and 2 00	
2d do	Transactions	
Best silk hat,	Diploma and 2 00	
2d do	Transactions	
Best straw hat	3 00	
2d do do	2 00	
3d do do	1 00	

## CLASS IV.

JUDGES—Edward Davis, Kalamazoo; E. B. Connable Jackson; Gilman Davis, Ypsilanti.

Best two horse carriage,	Diploma and 8 00	
2d do do	Trans. and 5 00	
Best one do do	Diploma and 5 00	
2d do do	3 00	
Best bedstead,	Diploma and 2 00	
" Sofa,	3 00	
" Bureau,	Diploma and 2 00	
" Six chairs,	2 00	
" Table,	2 00	
" Rocking chair,	1 00	
" Set of horse shoes,	Diploma	
2d do do	Trans. and 1 00	
Best lot of horseshoe nails not less than one pound,	1 00	
" do chisels,	Diploma and 3 00	
2d do do	2 00	
Best lot of edge tools manufactured at one establishment,	Diploma and 5 00	
Best lot of Coopers tools,	1 00	
" Flour barrel,	1 00	
" Fork do	1 00	
" Wash tub,	1 00	
" Panel door,	2 00	
" Lot of window sash,	2 00	
" Cooking stove,	Diploma	
" Parlor do for wood,	do	
" Parlor do for coal,	do	
" Furnace and registers,	do	
" Pump,	3 00	

Discretionary premiums will be awarded to articles of merit not included in the above list.

## PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, &amp; DAGUERREOTYPES.

JUDGES—Col. J. B. Grayson, Detroit; David A. Noble, Monroe; George E. Pomeroy, Clinton.

Best Painting in oil colors,	5 00	
Specimens of Animal Painting in oil, by Michigan Artists,	Diploma and 5 00	
Best do do do in Water Colors,	Downing's Cottage Residences	
Best do Cattle drawing, by Michigan Artists,	Diploma and 5 00	
Best do Daguerreotype, by Michigan Artists,	Diploma and 2 00	
2d do do do	1 00	
Best do Oil Painting, by Michigan Artists,	5 00	
do do in Water Colors, do	3 00	
Best do Statuary,	3 00	
Best Design for Farm House with plans and specifications and estimates,	5 00	
Best do Farm Barn, do do	3 00	
Piano,	Diploma and 5 00	
2d do	5 00	
3d do	2 00	
Best Melodeon,	Diploma and 3 00	
2d do	3 00	

## NEEDLE, SHELL, AND WAX WORK.

JUDGES—Rev. J. A. Baughman, Detroit; Mrs. N. Van Brunt, Adrian; Mrs. Julius Movious, Detroit.

Best Ornamental Needle-work,	3 00	
Ottoman Cover,	Downing's Cottage Residences	
Table do	2 00	
Group of Flowers,	2 00	
Fancy chair-work, with needle,	Downing's Cottage Residences	
variety of Worsted work,	2 00	
worked Collar,	2 00	
Portfolio, worked,	2 00	
silk Bonnet,	2 00	
straw do	2 00	

Lace Cape,	2 00	
two lamp Mats,	1 00	
ornamental Shell work,	2 00	
2d do do do	1 00	
Best specimen Wax Flowers,	2 00	
2d do do do	1 00	
Best do artificial do other than wax,	2 00	
2d do do do do	2 00	

## FLOWERS.

JUDGES—Wm. T. Howell, Jonesville, Hillsdale Co.; Mrs. M. Shoemaker, Jackson; Mrs. J. C. Holmes, Detroit. Best and greatest variety and quantity of cut flowers, 3 00

2d do do do do do	1 00	
-------------------	------	--

## Dahlias.

Best and greatest variety, Western Horticultural Review.

2d do do	Trans. and 1 00	
----------	-----------------	--

Best 12 dissimilar blooms, one vol. Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

2d do do	2 00	
----------	------	--

Best single dahlia,

## Roses.

Best and greatest variety,

" 10 dissimilar blooms,

## General List.

Best 6 varieties of Phlox,

" and greatest variety verbenas,

" do do do indigenous flowers,

" Collection green house plants owned by one person,

Best floral design, 1 vol. Downing's Horticulture

2d do do

Best hand bouquet, flat,

2d do do

Best do do round,

2d do do do

Best basket bouquet with handle,

For the most beautifully arranged basket of flowers,

## FRUIT.

## AMATEUR LIST.—APPLES.

JUDGES—Hezekiah G. Wells, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co.; Wm. Scott, Adrian, Lenawee Co.; Dr. Ira C. Backus, Jackson.

For the best and greatest variety of good winter apples, six of each variety, named and labelled, grown by exhibitor,

2d do do	Transactions and 5 00	
3d do do	Vol. Mich. Farmer and 3 00	
	Thomas Fruit Book and 2 00	

For the best and greatest variety of autumn apples, six of each variety, named and labelled, grown by the exhibitor,

2d do do	Transactions, and 5 00	
3d do do	Vol. Michigan Farmer and 3 00	
	Thomas' Fruit Book and 2 00	

For the best and greatest variety of summer apples, six of each variety, named and labelled, grown by the exhibitor, Downing's Fruits & Fruit Trees & 3 00

2d do do	Thomas' Fruit Book and 2 00	
3d do do	Michigan Farmer and 1 00	

Best seedling winter apple, 6 specimens to be exhibited with description, history of its origin, &c., Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees and 2 00

Best seedling autumn apples, 6 specimens as above, Thomas' Fruit Book and 2 00

Best seedling summer apples, 6 specimens as above, Michigan Farmer and 3 00

Best and greatest variety of good table apples, 6 of each variety, named and labelled, grown by the exhibitor,

1 vol. Hovey's Fruit and Fruit Trees, colored plates		
2d do do	Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees	
3d do do	Thomas' Fruit Book, and 3 00	

## PEARS.

Best and greatest number of varieties of good pears named and labelled, grown by exhibitors, 1 vol. Hovey's Fruits and Fruit Trees, with colored plates.

2d do do	1 vol. Horticulturist and 3 00	
3d do do	Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture and 1 00	

Best collection of autumn pears, named and labelled,  
Landscape gardening and architecture.

2d do do do Western Horticultural  
Review.

Best autumn seedling pear, not less than 6 species,  
with description, history of its origin, &c. 4 00

## PEACHES.

Best ten varieties, named and labelled, 1 vol. Hovey's  
Fruits and Fruit Trees.

2d do do do 1 vol. Horticulturist and 2 00

Best ten specimens, 3 00

2d do do Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees.

Best seedling variety, six specimens, with description,  
history, &c., 2 00

2d do do do Vol. Mich. Farmer.

## PLUMS.

Best collection of plums, six specimens each, 3 00

" four varieties, six specimens each, 2 00

" 12 plums, choice variety, Downing's Fruits and  
Fruit Trees.

2d do do do Thomas' Fruit Book.

Best seedling plum with description, 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

## NECTARINES AND APRICOTS.

Best and greatest number of good varieties of each  
fruit, six specimens of each variety, 3 00

Best six specimens of any good variety, Downing's  
Fruits and Fruit Trees.

## QUINCES.

Best twelve quinces of any good variety, 3 00

2d do do do 1 vol. Hovey's  
Magazine.

2d do do do 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

## GRAPES.

Best and most extensive collection of good native  
grapes, grown in the open air, 5 00

2d do do do Allen on the grape & 2 00

Best dish of native grapes, 2 00

2d do do do Allen on the grape.

Best and most extensive collection of foreign grapes  
grown in the open air, 5 00

2d do do do Allen on the grape and 2 00

Best dish of foreign grapes grown in the open air, 2 00

Best and most extensive collection of foreign grapes  
grown under glass, 5 00

2d do do do Allen on the grape and 2 00

Best seedling grape, with history of its origin, Wes-  
tern Horticultural Review.

## WATERMELONS.

Best four specimens of any variety, 2 00

2d do do do 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

## MESEMELONS.

Best four specimens of any variety, 2 00

2d do do do 1 vol. Mich. Farmer.

All fruit offered for premium must be raised by exhibi-  
tor.

The fruit exhibited, for which premiums are awarded,  
to be at the disposal of the Executive Committee. Dis-  
cretionary premiums will be awarded for choice fruits  
note numerated.

## PROFESSIONAL LIST.

Best and greatest variety of good table Apples, 6  
of each variety, named and labelled, grown by exhibi-  
tor, Diploma and \$5 00

Best and greatest variety of Pears as above, do 5 00

do do do Peaches, do do 5 00

do do do Plums, do do 5 00

do do do Nectarines, do do 3 00

do do do Apricots, do do 3 00

do do do Quinces, do do 3 00

do do do Grapes, do do 3 00

Best Seedling of each of the above named fruits, with  
description and history of its origin.

## Western Horticultural Review.

## VEGETABLES.

JUDGES.—George Hentig, Marshall, J. R. Kellogg, Ot-  
sego, Allegan county, N. G. Isbell, Howell, Livingston  
county.

Best and greatest variety of culinary vegetables,  
raised by exhibitor, 1 vol. of Trans. and \$5 00

2nd do do do do do 2 00

Best and greatest variety of Roots for Cattle,

1 vol. Mich. Far. and 3 00

2nd do do do do do Transactions.

Twelve best Blood Beets, Transactions.

do Turnip-rooted do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Six best heads Cauliflower, Transactions.

do do Cabbage, Transactions and 1 00

do 2nd do do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Twelve best Carrots, 1 00

do do Parsnips, 1 00

do do Stalks of Celery, Transactions and 1 00

2nd do do do 1 00

Six best Vegetable Eggs, 1 00

Best peck of White Onions, Transactions.

do Yellow do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

do Red do 1 00

do Seedling Potatoes, 1 vol. Mich. Far.

do Table do 1 00

Best 3 Vegetable marrow Squashes, 1 vol. Mich. Far.

do Crooked-neck do 1 00

Best and largest Squash, Transactions.

Best peck of Tomatoes, Transactions and 1 00

2nd do do 1 00

Best twelve roots Salsify, 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Best peck White Turnips, 1 00

do Yellow do 1 00

Best half peck Lima Beans, Transactions.

do do Windsor do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

do do Sweet Potatoes, Transactions.

Best 6 stalks Rhubarb, 1 00

Discretionary premiums will be awarded to articles  
of merit not enumerated in the above list of vegetables.

## GRAIN, FLOUR &amp; SEEDS.

JUDGES.—Linus Cone, Troy, Oakland Co., D. S. Wal-  
bridge, Kalamazoo, John D. Cook, Hillsdale.

Best sample Winter Wheat, not less than one bushel,  
1 vol. Mich. Far. and \$3 00

2nd do do do do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Best do Spring do do Transactions.

Best do Yellow Corn, do Transactions and 3 00

2nd do do do do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Best do White do do Transactions and 3 00

2nd do do do do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Best do Dent do do Transactions and 3 00

2nd do do do do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

Best do Black Oats, do Transactions and 2 00

do do White do do Transactions and 2 00

Best 12 ears seed Corn, white, 2 00

do 12 do do yellow, 2 00

do 12 do do dent, 2 00

Best bbl. of Flour from least quantity of wheat,

Transactions and 5 00

Best do do any do Transactions and 5 00

2nd do do do do 3 00

3rd do do do do 1 vol. Mich. Far.

## BREAD.

Judges same as on Grain, Flour and Seeds.

Best two loaves Baker's Bread, 2 00

2nd do do do 1 00

Best two loaves, milk or salt rising, 2 00

2nd do do do 1 00

Best do yeast do 2 00

2nd do do do 1 00

Best do soda do 2 00

2nd do do do 1 00

Best sample Corn, 2 00

2nd do do 1 00

Accounts of the manner of making, baking, &c., to ac-  
company each parcel.

## FIELD CROPS.

Best crop of Wheat, not less than 5 acres, Medal and 5 00

2nd do do do do Trans. and 4 00

Best do Spring do do do 8 00

2nd do do do do do

Coleman's Tour and 2 00

Best crop Indian Corn, do Medal and 8 00

2nd do do do do Trans. and 4 00

Best crop Barley, not less than 2 acres, Mich. Far. & 5 00



do do Rye,	do	2 do Coleman's Tour.
do do Oats,	do	2 do
Coleman's Tour and Transactions.		
do do Potatoes,	do	1 do Trans. and 4 00
do do Carrots,	do	1/4 do 4 00
Best Acre Broom Corn,		Mich. Far. and 3 00
Best do Clover Seed,		Trans. and 4 00

Awards on Field Crops will be made by the Executive Committee at its annual meeting in December.

Persons making applications for premiums on Crops, must forward to the Secretary, by the 1st of December, 1852, full statements of the variety, number of bushels, and mode of cultivation of the articles for which they are competitors. The affidavit of the competitor should accompany his statement.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

JUDGES.—Benj. Follet, Ypsilanti, John Burch, Munroe, Geo. M. Dewey, Flint

#### ESSAYS.

JUDGES.—Wm. M. Fenton, Flint, Genesee co., J. Penny, Grand Rapids, Kent co., Joseph R. Williams, Constantine, John S. Bagg, Detroit, Chas. A. Lummus, St. Clair.

Best Essay on cultivation of Wheat,	\$15 00
do do do Corn,	15 00
do do do Potatoes,	15 00
do do raising Sheep,	15 00
do do Manures, and their proper application,	15 00
do do on Fruit and Shade Trees,	15 00
Rev. Chas. Fox, of Grosse Isle offers, under the direction of the Executive Committee, for the best Essay on the making of Butter, in all its processes, from feeding the cows to selling the butter, a premium of	10 00
Also for the best machine for working butter, (if worthy,)	15 00

All Essays, for which premiums are awarded, will be considered the property of the Society.

#### MANAGEMENT OF FARMS.

Premiums to be awarded by the Executive Committee at its annual meeting in December, 1852.

#### JUDGES ON FARMS.

To act in concert with the Vice President and Corresponding Secretary of their respective counties.

Names.	P. O. Address.	County.
Isaac N. Swain,	Otsego,	Allegan.
Hiram Lewis,	Prairieville,	Barry.
F. V. Smith,	Coldwater,	Branch.
Andrew L. Burke,	Berrien Springs,	Berrien.
Nathan Pierce,	Marengo,	Calhoun.
George Redfield,	Adamsville,	Cass.
H. M. Dodge,	Sault Ste Marie,	Chippeway.
Wm. H. Faxon,	Duplaine,	Clinton.
M. S. Brackett,	Bellevue,	Eaton.
Edward Sawyer,	Grand Blanc,	Genesee.
George Fitzimmons,	Reading,	Hillsdale.
Matthews,		Ingham.
Cyrus Lovel,	Ionia,	Ionia.
Silas W. Stowell,	Jackson,	Jackson.
Asa B. Brown,	Schoolcraft,	Kalamazoo.
James Davis,	Grand Rapids,	Kent.
Wm. Hemmingway,	Hadley,	Lapeer.
Stephen Allen,	Adrian,	Lenawee.
Richard P. Lush,	Howell,	Livingston.
Lyman Granger,	Mackinaw,	Mackinaw.
Ira H. Butterfield,	Utica,	Macomb.
Chas. Humphrey,	Monroe,	Monroe.
Harrison Voorhies,	White Lake,	Oakland.
Henry Pennoyer,	Grand Haven,	Ottawa.
Noah Beach,	Bridgeport,	Saginaw.
Gen. D. Northrop,	St. Clair,	St. Clair.
H. K. Farrand,	Colon,	St. Joseph.
Isaac Gale,	Hartwellsville,	Shiawassee.
Philotus Hayden,	Keeler,	Van Buren.
Thomas Wood,	Lodi,	Washtenaw.
Silas Sly,	Plymouth,	Wayne.

SEEK amusement by a variation of occupation, where by all our mental faculties will be improved.

For the Michigan Farmer.

DETROIT, 16th Jan. 1852.

Editor of Michigan Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—In the premium list of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, for 1852, which I handed you for publication, you will notice, under the head of *Essays*, an offer by the Rev. Charles Fox, of Grosse Isle, of a premium of \$10 00 for an essay on butter; also \$15 00 for a machine for making butter. In order that the matter may be understood by competitors, I herewith hand you the letter of Mr Fox, which you will please insert in the same number of the Farmer with the premium list.

Respectfully, yours,

J. C. HOLMES,  
Sec. M. S. Agr. Soc.

GROSSE ISLE, Sept. 27th, 1851.

J. C. HOLMES, Sec'y Mich. St. Agr. Society.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have returned home very much pleased with the Fair, and I feel, in common with very many others, indebted to you not only for personal attentions, but for the energy and labor on your part which rendered the exhibition what it was. There were only two things connected with farming, which I was sorry to see deficient. The one is a machine for "working butter," which might save the Farmer's wife a great deal of painful and physical labor, and by doing the thing better render the butter purer and richer flavored than we generally find in this part of the country. The other was the very few specimens of butter exhibited for premiums. Now as regards the first, I have heard of machines made for the purpose, but have never seen one, and have failed to procure one on application to the Eastern agricultural stores. They are said to be used in Orange county, though in Michigan probably not one farmer possesses them.

I believe Michigan, especially the heavy timbered portion of it, to be as well adapted for butter making on a large scale, as any State in the Union; few modes of farming are more profitable, and yet the high price, and the poor quality of butter in Detroit, prove how much the subject is neglected. This neglect, and this failure in producing a thoroughly good article, arises, I believe, to a great extent, from deficiency in washing the butter, and freeing it from all impurities, and if a good machine could be provided cheaply it would be of the very greatest value to us. And I beg to offer \$25 to be divided into two premiums, or given as one, as the Ex. Committee may please, for this purpose, i. e., one premium of \$15 for the best machine exhibited, two to compete, unless the only one is really valuable and cheap; and \$10 for the best essay on butter-making in all its processes, from feeding the cows to selling; to be printed in the Michigan Farmer; not less than three persons to compete, unless one is of a very high order.

Or if appears more expedient, let the whole \$25 be offered for a machine; under such restrictions as the Committee may decide. The money shall be at your command when required.

I have been for some time studying the construction of such a machine, and I am convinced that a practical mechanic of ability would have no difficulty in inventing one. I have nearly perfected my plans, but there is no doubt many better ones would be offered if public attention was called to it, and talent called out. Please to mention this to the executive committee, and take such steps as you see proper.

I am, with much respect,

Very sincerely, your friend,  
CHARLES FOX.

J. A. Kennicott of Ill. says: "We had our first frost on the 15th inst. (Oct.) We have but one good crop—oats; corn very uneven; wheat, next to nothing; potatoes, rotten generally. The sweet potatoe succeeds here; I saw a glorious crop at Springfield; the seed is preserved in a house above ground—the temperature regulated as in a greenhouse, and the boxes of potatoes packed therein.

If the milker will keep his nails short it will save trouble between him and the cows.

## INVITATION.

BY SYLVANUS.

"If a man would eat, drink, die, and be forgotten, let his dwelling place be in the city; if he would live, love, and be remembered, let him speed him to the *glens of the mountains*,"—M'DONNELL.

From the city's strife and din, all ye weary toilers come,  
From the prison house of Care with its never ceasing hum,  
From the moral desert flee to the beautiful and free  
Land where Innocence and Glee, dwell together evermore.

To the land of beauty come, where in summer glades at eve,  
Fairies sing with sylvan gods, while the balmy zephyrs grieve;  
To the land of hill and dell, where the Muses love to dwell,  
And in numbers sweet to tell tales of beauty evermore.

Where the tiny wavelets sing, songs of joyfulness and glee,  
While the birds on buoyant wing chant a chorus wild and free;  
Where in soft Elysian bowers zephyrs woo the budding flowers,  
Crowning with delight the hours, gliding stealthily away—

Here, in Nature's wide domain, Love and Beauty ever dwell,  
Making bright each lonely cot, lighting up each sylvan dell;  
Here before the face of Ill, Autumn's shade and Winter's chill,  
Summer flowers are blooming still, shedding fragrance evermore!

Then ye toiling careworn millions, leave the city's strife and din  
Nature's storeroom lies before you, Nature bids you enter in;  
Peace and plenty ye shall find, balms to soothe a wearied mind,  
Care and Sorrow leave behind, Sin Despair, and brooding Ill.

Come ye toilers worn and weary, taste enjoyment pure and free,  
Smiling Health awaits to greet ye where the brooklets sing with glee;  
Where Aurora's golden train, flashing glory o'er the plain,  
Waketh many a thrilling strain, bright and joyous, pure and free!

Then arise ye Sons of Labor, time shall bring thy sure reward—

Soon the world shall own thee ruler, sovereign prince, and rightful lord;

Soon, for lo! thy morning star riseth proudly from afar,  
Soon shall thy triumphal car crush Oppression's bloody throne!

April 19, 1851.

Cultivator.

Our commerce may continue to extend itself, and to spread its wings over every sea; our manufactures and mechanic arts may flourish and thrive; our population may have bread enough and to spare—purchased in exchange for the profits of other pursuits—but if we mean to retain within our borders a prosperous and numerous agricultural class—an intelligent, independent and virtuous rural population—(and Heaven forbid that we should ever be without such an one)—we must take good care to hand down our soil as well as our institutions—to transmit our lands as well as our liberties—unimpaired to posterity.—*Winthrop's Address.*

For the Michigan Farmer

## DEEP PLOWING.

MR. EDITOR:—Are the views entertained by your Genesee correspondent, published in the last No. of the "Farmer," in regard to deep plowing, founded upon long and continued experiments, or are they hastily formed conclusions, without actual experiment. I am inclined to think that the result of bringing six or eight inches of new soil to the surface at once, would depend entirely upon what time in the season it was done, and the treatment that it received afterwards. If this new soil contains the fertilizing properties that our crops require, (and if not why bring it to the surface at all,) and these elements can be made available, why can it not be done at once, as well as to be several years about it. I am no advocate for the theory of plowing clayey land deep late in the season for wheat or in the spring for a spring crop, but believe that the frost, rain and snows of winter, and the rain and dews of summer are absolutely necessary in order to reduce the soil to that fine tilth, so that the fertilizing elements contained therein can be made available for the use of the plant. Neither do I believe that the small roots of plants can penetrate and obtain nutriment from a hard clod of clay, or that they can grow and flourish with their feet in the water. After being made aware that the deed for my land entitled me to more than four or five inches of the surface, a new method was adopted, and that was to plow up at once, at least six inches of the soil that had never been before disturbed. It took several years to go through all my fields in this way, but the result was uniformly the same, at least doubling in amount, the crop that had been before produced.

LINES CONE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

No business of life so highly conduces to the prosperity of a State or Nation, and to the happiness of the people, as the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture is the nourishing fountain of all other pursuits. It gives food, growth, health, wealth, and character, both moral and intellectual, to all within its healthful influence. It may be considered the great balance wheel, which regulates and keeps in steady motion, all the numerous wheels employed in the great machine of human industry. It furnishes a supply to the absolute wants of human life, imparting useful and practical knowledge to man, affording him all the comforts and enjoyments so wisely ordained by his beneficent Creator, and which so lavishly adorn his path, from the cradle to the grave. Agriculture is the Parent of Arts—the first Art practiced by man—and will stand out in bold relief until the empires of the world shall be mingled in undistinguished ruin, and all other Arts are its legitimate offspring, and cannot long continue or exist without it. It is the great business of civilized life, in which a vast majority of every people are employed—The substantial subsistence and prosperity of a country is always in the ratio of its agricultural industry and wealth. Commerce and manufactures may give temporary consequence to a State, but these are always a precarious dependence. They are effeminizing and corrupting, unless backed by a prosperous agricultural population. They engender the elements of speedy decay and ruin. Venice, Genoa, Portugal and Spain, each in turn, rose to wealth and power, by commercial enterprise; and old Carthage reigned proud Mistress of the Seas. But where are they? They show melancholy evidences of fallen greatness—victims to the more robust energies of rival powers, or to the corrupting, enervating influence of commercial cupidity. Great Britain has become ascendant in commerce and manufactures, yet her greatness is primarily and principally indebted to the admirable condition of her agriculture, without which she would not be able to sustain her manufactures, or her commerce, or long retain her immense foreign possessions or feed her numerous population. It is estimated that

about one third of her inhabitants are employed in Agriculture, and the high condition of husbandry suffices to furnish subsistence mainly for her people. A country can only continue long prosperous, and be truly independent, when it is sustained by agricultural intelligence, industry and agricultural wealth. Though its commerce may be swept from the Ocean, and its manufactures perish, yet if its soil is tilled by an intelligent people, it can still be made to yield all the absolute necessities of life. It can sustain its population, and its independence, and when its misfortunes abate, it can, like the trunkless roots of a recently cut tree, firmly braced in, and drawing nourishment from the soil, send forth a new trunk, new branches, new foliage and new fruits; it can rear again the edifice of its manufactures, and spread again the sails of its commerce. But agriculture is beneficial to a State in proportion as its labors are encouraged, enlightened, and honored, for in that proportion does it add to national and individual wealth and happiness. "Agriculture feeds all." Were agriculture to be neglected, population would diminish, because the necessities of life would be wanting. Did it not supply more than is necessary for its own wants, science and every kind of mental improvement would be neglected. Agriculture furnishes the raw material for the manufacturer, and the commodities for commerce for barter and exchange. In proportion as the raw materials and commodities are multiplied by the intelligence and industry of the farmer, and the consequent improvement of the soil, in the same proportion are manufactures and commerce benefitted, not only in being furnished with more abundant supplies, but in the increased demand for their fabrics and merchandise. The more Agriculture produces the more she sells, and the more she buys, and business and the comfort of society are mainly influenced and controlled by the results of her labor. Agriculture pays the burden of our taxes, directly or indirectly, and our tolls which support our government, and sustain our internal improvements, and the more abundant her means, the greater will be her contributions. The farmer who manages his business ignorantly and slothfully, and who produces from it only just enough for the subsistence of his family, pays no tolls on the transit of his produce, and but a small tax upon the nominal value of his lands. Instruct his mind, and awaken him to industry by the hope of distinction and reward, so that he triples the products of his labor, the value of his lands is increased in a corresponding ratio, his comforts are multiplied, his mind disenthralled, and a portion of his products go to augment the business of our canals and roads. If one farmer could, by this change, add \$100 to his products yearly, and pay \$5 in toll on the public works of his country, what an astonishing aggregate would be produced by half a million of farmers in the United States, or by ten millions of Agriculturists. Work this sum by any number of figures and the result will be astonishing. Agriculturists are the guardians of our freedom. They stand at the helm of political power, and the liberty which cost no less than the blood of our revered ancestors, in the beginning of this great republic. Their employment is innocent and peaceful, they are sensible of their rights, and all this combines a giant power to protect and defend them.

Respectfully yours,

J. SHEARER.

Plymouth, Dec. 14, 1851.

**DISEASE OF THE GRAPE VINE IN FRANCE.**—We cannot ascertain from the accounts, what is the nature of the disease which has attacked the Vine in its own home, which is there called the "Vine malady," but the fruit, nor the leaves, which are affected, are poisonous, for both have been given to rabbits and other animals, for several days in succession, and no ill effects were produced. In some parts a large portion of the crop has been destroyed, and in other parts only partially, while in the south of France nearly all the vines have escaped.

#### NOTICE.

The County Agricultural Societies are requested to forward immediately their Reports to the Secretary of the State Society.

*By request of the Secretary,*

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### DRAINING.

As the surplus water is the true source of the largest share of the evils that our growing crops are liable to, it seems to be of the utmost importance that this cause should be removed by a judicious system of drainage. Heretofore little has been said upon this subject by our western agricultural journals, and still less has been done by our western farmers themselves. But public attention seems to be awakening and enquiries are not unfrequently made, not only as to the effect that draining has upon the soil, but as to the cost and best methods of construction. We frequently hear farmers complain of the great amount of damage sustained by reason of too great a fall of water—of seasons being too wet—of seasons being too dry—of seed refusing to vegetate—of winter-killing—of blight and rust and many other evils. But few are yet aware that thorough drainage connected with deep and thorough tillage, will prevent to a great extent the recurrence of these evils. If the written experience of others had failed to convince me, my own observation and experience would, that the surplus water which operates so injuriously to our crops may be so directed as to be the means of promoting instead of retarding the growth of the crops we cultivate. By some experiments tried many years since, I became convinced that much of our land required draining in order to insure to our crops that steady, vigorous and uniform growth that was essential in order to enable them to withstand the enemies and diseases to which they were liable.

The small farm on which all my draining operations have been performed, is mostly high, and what is called dry clayey land, intersected with wet swails and those small basins, where water remains nearly all the season, which are peculiar to this and other parts of this State.

At first, surface draining was tried which was done by plowing lands extending the whole length of the swails, outward, deep and repeatedly, until a small hollow was formed in the centre of the lands sufficient to admit the passage of the water. This answered very well and made the land comparatively dry at a small expense.—But not being satisfied with this method, fifteen years ago I began to construct under-drains of small stone.—This has been continued from year to year since that time until more than a mile of drain has been laid, extending not only through most of the swails, but in several instances through the highest and driest parts of the farm.—I have now to say, for the encouragement of others that I have never yet constructed a drain, but that the extra amount of a single crop afterwards, has more than paid the whole cost of construction.

I had intended to have said something of materials, cost, methods of construction, &c., but fearing that it would occupy too much space in the coming No. of the Farmer, I will defer it for the present.

LINUS CONE

Troy, Jan. 21st, 1852.

**MR. EDITOR:**—The rabbits are destroying me root and branch, or, at any rate they eat off my young trees, apple, pear and plum, grape and quince, &c. They have done me much damage.

Is there any substance that may be applied, harmless to the trees, that will disgust the villains from its taste, and thus save my choice varieties from destruction. This is the second winter they have thus served me.

Early this winter, after finding them at their destructive work, I applied a wash of tobacco water, lime, hennung, sulphur and asafetida, but it did not deter them but a few days.

Respectfully,

J. T. WILLSON.

Jackson, January, 1852.



## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### FOR FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

I wish to call the attention of every young lady who may read this, to the character of him who may become her matrimonial associate. Much, very much, depends upon his habits, in securing her happiness, and the happiness of all connected with home. Is he an intellectual being, or a mere animal? Has he a good physical system—has he a soul? Examine well his temperance habits. Does he appreciate the cause of Temperance?—If not, there is strong evidence in these days of light, of a laxness of rectitude. Does he now and then take a pleasurable draught? If so, he is dealing with that which may, sooner or later, "bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder." Trust him not. He is gradually stepping forward and onward in that path which has conducted millions to ruin. Think of the unmeasured woes of the drunkard's family; then stand aloof and be excused from such a destiny. Is the number of pure small? Then prefer single blessedness to a state which must entail misery upon you. Nay; let the young men of this generation know that they must quit their occasional drams or go forever wifeless. See whether there is any other hurtful habit of which he is the slave. If he be free from the corrupting and debasing power of alcohol, is he free from that slower, filthier poison, tobacco? When we see a young man so lacking the essential qualities of a gentleman that he needs a cigar to finish him, let him know we prefer the acquaintance and communion of those who do not require this appendage. Never marry one of corrupted breath and tobaccoed brain. Let every young woman, and every young man, bring common sense and reason to bear upon this great subject. Let us be so careful in the selection of associates, that we may prove a mutual comfort to each other, and a blessing to the generations that follow us.

S. A. HICKS.

If you do not consider this worthy a place in the Farmer, use it to light your lamp or your fire. I trust you are too much of a gentleman to light a cigar with it.

[Even so.—C. B.]

### TO YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES AT HOME.

NO. FIVE CONTINUED.

Ash Grove, 1852.

Not that I would commend great loquacity, or have you think your knowledge will be estimated by the quantity of the jargon you may hold forth, but you can listen to others, and by keeping up a proper train of thought, show your interest in what is said.

"Spirit may mingle with spirit, but sense requireth a symbol."

"Speech is the body of a thought, without which it were not seen."

Do not fear to ask questions; the wisest man hath, at some time, learned his wisdom.

In regard to dress, it is proper to assist elderly gentlemen to put on, or take off, their overcoats, but custom has forbid young ladies offering or receiving assistance from gentlemen. However, this fastidiousness is being somewhat done away with, and certainly a gentleman's services may sometimes be very acceptable. I trust you will not be in the company of any gentleman whom you might not with safety allow to adjust your shawl, or perform some other timely office, without thinking himself licensed to over-step the bounds of propriety. There are many little attentions shown to the ladies by gentlemen in cities, which are not thought of in the country, altho' they should be adopted. I like to see gentlemen carry bundles for ladies, or hold umbrellas, and perform the like gallant services.

In receiving calls from ladies it is not always expected that you will ask them to lay off their hats. This depends on the length of your acquaintance, the distance they have come to see you, or your desire to encourage a greater

intimacy. I heard a well-meaning girl criticised, because she asked two young ladies to take off their bonnets, when they went to make her their first call. But the two who laughed about her, committed a greater wrong than she who afforded the opportunity. These are called ceremonious calls, and that with propriety, for they savor not of much warmth of feeling on either side, yet, if we would move in society, we must receive and make them. What are denominated friendly calls, are received from our more intimate acquaintances, who thank us for our invitations for them to stay, and will refuse or comply as their convenience or pleasure dictates. If you have an instrument of music, and your company ask you to play; do not simmer and screw about, and make excuses, asserting that you "can't," or have "a cold," or "don't practice now-a-days." You deserve reproach for not practicing, and surely a cold will not affect your fingers. You should be able to play some air without singing, and if your cold is perceivable you will be excused. Then comply with their request at once; but without making any pretence to a greater knowledge of music than you possess. Arrogance scarcely looks worse than when one is playing. Here I would recommend music as a science, without some knowledge of which your education would be incomplete, whether you reduce it to practice or not. You will know better how to appreciate it when you hear it.

If your company ask for a drink of water, it is better to have it brought into the room on a small waiter, with as many tumblers or goblets as there are visitors; offering each a separate glass. This going around the circle with only one tumbler, is too much like suspending a piece of sugar over the table for each one to nibble on (as the old story of the Dutchman goes,) for further comment.

KATE R.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

### THE TEACHER'S CALLING A RESPONSIBLE ONE.

Perhaps no class of individuals exercise a greater influence over the minds of the rising generation, or are entrusted with more weighty and responsible duties, than the teachers of the various literary institutions of our country, and especially of our primary schools. This will be apparent from the following considerations: 1st, A greater portion of the waking hours of our children is spent in the presence, and under the immediate supervision of the teacher; and 2nd, The youthful mind receives its impressions, its bias, and its cast from those with whom it is mostly associated, and whom it naturally regards as its superiors.

If this position be correct, what manner of persons ought school teachers to be, in order to faithfully discharge the weighty responsibilities resting upon them.—Teachers, pause and reflect ere you enter upon the arduous and responsible avocation before you. Consider that the destinies of our country, aye, the destiny of unborn millions, for weal or woe, rests upon your shoulders. Remember, that according to the bias you give to the youthful mind, the precepts you impart, and the examples you set, will be the character, not only of the present, but of future generations. Remember that your influence and example are potent for good or evil; that much is expected, and much will be required at your hands. Think not that parents feel no anxiety when a darling son, on whom their fondest hopes center, leaves, for the first time, the parental roof, to be entrusted to your tuition. Think not that no paternal anxieties, no maternal prayers, follow their child, that under your teachings he may grow up to be the pride of his parents, an honor to himself, a blessing to the world, and one of the brightest jewels in the casement of his heavenly Father.

But not only upon teachers rests the responsibility of educating the rising generation. Parents and guardians have much to do in this important work, which they woefully neglect. They rely too much upon the teacher, and

neglect their share of the work. It is particularly their duty to provide suitable houses for instruction, with all necessary appendages and conveniences, for the physical comfort of those who are to spend so much of their time in school. In the next place, it is their duty to employ competent teachers in respect to "moral character, learning and ability," to preside over these houses of instruction, sparing no pains nor means to secure persons of the first qualifications in this respect. And herein is manifest a very great want of judgment, as well as bad economy; for the qualifications are generally of a secondary consideration, they being regulated by the wages; whereas, the qualifications ought to be regarded of prime importance, the wages corresponding thereto.

And what is the practical working of this penurious principle? What the character of too many of our school teachers? Mere children in years and intellect, who ought to be receiving instruction instead of endeavoring to impart it—with immature judgments, unformed habits, and no fixed plans of life—who make teaching their business for the time being, in order to raise means to forward some favorite scheme, caring little for what good or evil they exert on those under their charge. How much valuable time and means are worse than thrown away, by this miserable policy.

The supply will always be proportionate to the demand. If there be a demand for teachers of the first ability, and the price be regulated accordingly, the demand will be supplied, and many of those who are now disgracing the profession, will assume their appropriate places as students. But to return to the duties of parents and guardians. Next to providing suitable school-houses and qualified teachers, is the duty of providing suitable books, adapted to the capacities of the scholar, and also enforcing a regular and punctual attendance every-day, at school. Last, but not least, is the duty of frequently visiting our schools. And oh! what a criminal neglect there is in this respect. Were the teachers of our schools engaged in some menial employment, they would be visited by their employers every day, to see how well they did their work, and how much they performed; but when employed in the all important work of training up the youthful mind, of unfolding its powers, developing its resources, and fitting it for an eternity of happiness or misery, they are never visited during a whole school term! Were this pleasant duty more generally observed, much of the trouble in our schools would be avoided, and their true character be ascertained.

How often is it the case, that where a teacher is anxious for the advancement of his school, enforces good order and discipline, and urges his pupils along in their studies, that they will murmur at the discipline, complain of their tasks, and pour into the willing ears of their parents their grievances, who are too willing to give credence to these reports. On the other hand, how frequently the case, that where a teacher cares but little about the improvement of his school, is lax in his government, and permits his pupils to pass their time in idleness if they choose, (and most of our children prefer idleness to study,) will receive the credit of keeping a most excellent school, and of being a most amiable teacher!

Now, a simple visit to the school would set these matters in their true light, and save the teacher much of the cares and anxieties he experiences from these false reports. Besides, these visits encourage both teacher and scholar. The teacher feels that his work is considered an important one, and the scholar would see that his parents felt an interest in his studies. We all like to have our works noticed and praised, and none are more sensitive on this point than the teacher. How many good schools have gone down, and utterly failed, how many well-qualified teachers have given up their profession in disgust, because parents and guardians have virtually said, by their actions, that the school was beneath their time and attention. In view of the fact, then, that the teacher's calling is a responsible one, that parents, guardians and teachers have mutual and relative duties to perform, let us heartily unite and co-operate with each other, in elevating the standard of our common schools, and in placing the profession of teaching where it ought to be—

the chief of professions. Then, and not till then, may we reasonably expect the realization of the time, when men's minds will be thoroughly imbued with the superiority of republican institutions and christian principles over despotism and paganism; of the peaceful reign of Immanuel over that of Mars; and of the time when Virtue and Knowledge shall cover the whole earth, "as the waters cover the great deep." J. S. T.

Plymouth, Jan. 18, 1852.

**PARENTAL TEACHING.**—If parents would not trust a child upon the back of a wild horse, without bit or bridle, let them not permit him to go forth unskilled in self government. If a child is passionate, teach him by gentle means, to curb his temper. If he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him. If he is selfish, promote generosity. If he is sulky, charm him out of it by encouraging frankness and good humor. If he is indolent, accustom him to exertion, and train him so as to perform even onerous duties with alacrity. If pride comes in to make his obedience reluctant, subdue him, either by counsel or discipline. In short, give your children the habit of overcoming their besetting sins. Let them acquire from experience that confidence in themselves which gives security to the practised horseman, even on the back of a high strung steed, and they will triumph over the difficulties and dangers which beset them in the path of life.

Few parents realize how much their children may be taught at home, by devoting a few minutes to their instruction every day. Let a parent make a companion of his child, converse with him familiarly, put to him questions, answer inquiries, communicate facts, the result of his reading or observation, awaken his curiosity, explain difficulties, the meaning of things, and the reason of things—and all this in an easy, playful manner, without seeming to impose a task, and he himself will be astonished at the progress which will be made. The experiment is so simple, that none need hesitate about its performance.—N. E. Farmer.

For the Michigan Farmer.

#### HOW TO EXPEL RATS.

Mr. Editor—I have been successful in expelling rats from my cellar, and wish the public to receive the benefit of my experiments. Please to insert the following in your most valuable paper.

Having been troubled with rats in my cellar a year ago, and not being able to expel them by the use of traps, cats, nor arsenic, they had their own fun and a good living, while there were a plenty of apples and potatoes at their control, but as soon as these were removed, they left.

Early in November last, or as soon as apples and potatoes were placed in the cellar, again, there were a plenty of rats, committing their depredations as before, in digging holes under the walls, and carrying away apples and potatoes at no small rate. Being determined to rout them I set my wits to work, and experimented until I found the remedy.

In the first place I filled the holes under the wall with slacked lime, but to no purpose. I then took a quantity of salt and filled one of their doors, and it was not removed. I then filled all except one with salt, and none were removed or opened. The one left open was used more than before. I often would find an apple at this door so large they could not get it through. Having thus far been successful, I placed a trap by this door, and succeeded in catching one of them. I took and held it over a blazing fire until it was well singed; then placed it at their door in the cellar, so that they had to pass over it in coming into the cellar, and in two days' time there was not a rat in the cellar, nor has there been for the last six weeks.

Yours, &c.

A. FARMER.

Tecumseh, Jan. 6th, 1852.

Inquiry is to truth, what friction is to the diamond; it proves its substance, adds to its lustre, and excites new admiration.

## ITEMS AND ABSTRACTS.

The New York Agricultural Society have offered premiums to be paid at its annual meeting in January, (present,) as follows:

Plate of the value of \$25 for an approved report, founded on actual experiment and observation, or the comparative earliness, productiveness and profits of the different varieties of wheat generally sown, or of any new and superior varieties.

The premium will be continued for more than one year, unless in 1851, papers are received which may be considered satisfactory.

Plate of the value of \$20, for an approved report on the management of a compost heap, which, when applied in the ordinary course of management, has proved a profitable auxiliary to, or substitute for, the regular manure produced on the farm.

Report must state the substances employed, the crops to which applied, the nature of the land and its previous condition, and the results of its application.

The attention of competitors is directed not only to the use of such substances as may be found on the farm itself, as vegetable refuse, peat, marl, the mud of ponds, ditches, and scrapings of roads, &c., but to such foreign substances as he may have been able to mix with the matter of the heaps, and which have been found to add to their quantity any usefulness, such as the offal of shambles and fishing stations, refuse matter from manufactories, salt bitterns, and any other substances rendered available as a manure.

Plate of the value of \$20 for an approved report of the value of Phosphate of Lime as a fertilizer, its manner of preparation, quantity used per acre, crops to which best adapted, and the results from actual experiments.

For the most approved work on farm husbandry generally, adapted to popular use, Silver Cup, value \$100, (or money if preferred.) The work not to exceed 200 pages, duodecimo.

**FARM HOUSES.**—We need a great improvement in this respect; we need a distinctive *rural style* of building—comfort and convenience, combined with neat and simple elegance. Nothing expensive, gaudy or obtrusive, but graceful in form, chaste in ornament, with quiet, neutral colors, sweetly blending with the surrounding green, all breathing an air of peaceful, calm repose on which the eye may rest with pleasure. I would gladly enlarge upon this did time permit. The house should not only be sheltered, but adorned with trees—none more beautiful than those of our own forests.

A few choice fruit trees of various kinds, with grapes and smaller fruits which need but little care, with flowering shrubs and ornamental climbers should be there. None of the adornments of beauty are more graceful or attractive than fragrant and blooming vines around the rustic porch. And let there be a garden, too—it need not be a large one—not the unsightly patch of neglected earth sometimes so mis-called, intended for potatoes and cabbages, but filled with burdock and nettles, but a neatly arranged plat for shrubs and flowers, laid out with taste, and kept with care—cultivate a taste for flowers and teach your children to love them. In doing so, you give them new sources of pleasure—new facilities for enjoyment.—And do not deem the time they bestow upon them lost time; it is well bestowed, and will yield a rich return in pure and simple joy, and the cheerful love of home.—*Address of T. D. Burral, before the Ontario Agricultural Society.*

We copy from the New England Farmer, this beautiful and truthful sentence, penned by Thomas Green Fessenden, first editor of that old Agricultural Journal:

"We are highly gratified in observing that the interest which attaches to the primitive and most important of the arts, is every year perceptibly increasing in zeal, knowledge and perseverance. If we still continue to press forward, we cannot fail, in the common course of events, to become, not only prosperous as individuals, but powerful, respectable and respected as a nation. Improvements in

agriculture are pioneers, heralds and companions of all other improvements. The accurate science, and correct practice of tillage alone can precede and introduce the charms, the decorum, the dignity, as well as the substantial and indispensable requisites of civilization. If Ceres did not sustain the Graces as well as support Minerva and her retinue, they would disappear as the tints of the setting sun fade in the sky when evening advances."

How true, that "*accurate science and correct practice*" are and must in all cases be, the active cause of every substantial improvement in this great department of human industry, as well as the high enjoyments of a vigorous civilization. We must study to become *learned*—improve every moment of leisure. What if we never enjoyed early advantages of obtaining an education, is that a reason that we should neglect now, and continue to neglect the culture of our mind, when everything about us in nature and human society tells us, day after day, and hour after hour, that the *mind* constitutes the *MAN*?

Mr. Judson Buttolph says: "The time has gone by when we must depend upon chance, or the hand of Providence alone, to remunerate us for our labor in tilling the soil; but, skilled in the science, our labor, guided by Nature's laws, will be sure of an ample reward, while the ignorant will reap the fruits of his ignorance."

**ECONOMICAL USE OF NUTMEGS.**—If a person begins to grate a nutmeg at the stalk end, it will prove hollow throughout; whereas the same nutmeg, grated at the other end, would have proved sound and solid to the last. This circumstance may thus be accounted for: The centre of a nutmeg consists of a number of fibres, issuing from the stalk and its continuation through the centre of the fruit, the other ends of which fibres, though closely surrounded and pressed by the fruit, do not adhere to it. When the stalk is grated away, those fibres, having lost their hold, gradually drop out in succession, and the hollow continues through the whole nut. By beginning at the contrary end, the fibres above-mentioned, are grated off at their core end, with the surrounding fruit, and do not drop out and cause a hole.

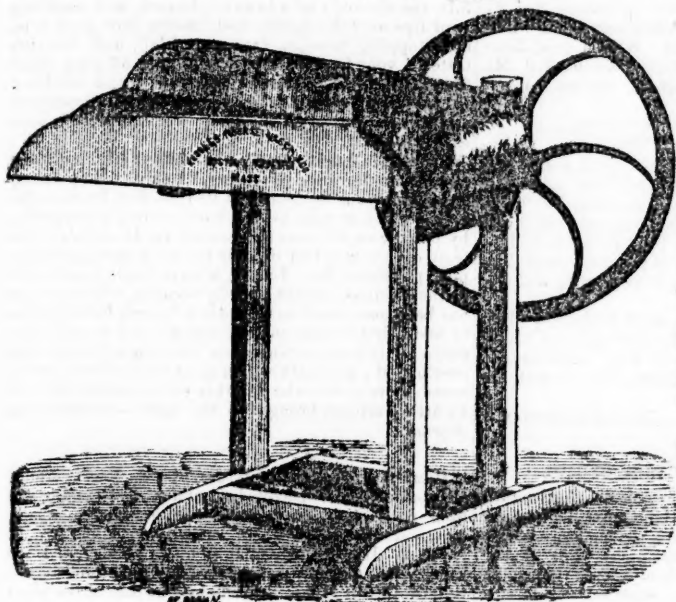
A correspondent of the Democratic Expounder, speaking of the interests and prospects of Michigan, says:

"The farmer that should sell every kind of fertilizer of his farm, or the one who should sell all his wheat, and purchase bread to supply his table, notwithstanding he might sell high, and purchase cheap, would meet with universal condemnation. But the results in either case would be less ruinous than the present practice of sending the wool clip of Michigan abroad to be manufactured. It is true the wool grower seems to receive a pretty fair price for his wool; but he experiences a heavy drawback in purchasing clothing for family use. You may put down, first, a commission to agent for purchasing your wool; second, freight on wool; third, 50 per cent for manufacturing; fourth, manufacturers' profits; fifth, 25 per cent to your merchant, bringing back the cloth; sixth, freight on cloth; seventh, incidental expenses. These items all added to the price of the cloth must be paid by the consumer."

**HOW TO PRESERVE PUMPKINS.**—A writer in the Ohio Cultivator recommends Pumpkins for preservation thro' the winter and until wanted, to be gathered in September, before the early frost, stem and all, without any bruise, and to place them in a cool, dry place, under cover, removing them on the approach of freezing weather, inside the house, where they will remain dry and cool, but where they will not be frost-bitten. Our own experience accords exactly with this. We keep them on a shelf in the cellar, where there is perfect ventilation, but where the thermometer never falls beneath fifty, on account of the heater for the house, which is located there; and we keep them readily until July and August of the following year. We would also remind the reader that everything depends upon gathering the pumpkins before the early frosts, and with the greatest care, as the slightest bruise will produce rot.—*Germantown Td.*



## HAY, STRAW, AND CORN-STALK CUTTERS.



The great saving in many important respects, effected by cutting straw, corn-stalks, and even hay, for stock, has induced us to call the attention of our readers to the subject, and we here give a cut of one of the best cutters now in use.

The advantages of cutting feed are: there is no waste; the animals can eat quicker, and then lie down to rest; the food is more easily digested—fermentation assisting the stomach, by which, muscular power is saved, and can be expended in ordinary work; the poorer parts which may be left in the mangers, is readily converted into manure, absorbs the liquids better, and are applied to the land without difficulty.

It also enables one to use ground feed to great advantage, by mixing, which will induce the animals to eat all up clean.

## DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

**Pumpkin Pudding No. 1.**—A quarter of a pound of butter, sugar to the taste, eight eggs, two table-spoonsful of brandy, one tea-spoonful of cinnamon, one tea-spoonful of grated nutmeg, one pint of mashed pumpkin.—Stew the pumpkin in very little water, mash it fine, and add the butter to it whilst it is hot; whisk the eggs and stir into the pumpkin when it is cool enough, and add the other ingredients. Bake in a light paste.

**Pumpkin Pudding No. 2.**—Eight eggs, one pint of stewed pumpkin, a quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of sugar, two table-spoonsful of brandy, one tea-cup full of cream, one tea-spoonful of cinnamon, one tea-spoonful of nutmeg. Stew the pumpkin in very little water, mash it very fine, add the butter, and stand it away to cool. Beat the eggs, and when the pumpkin is cool add them and the other ingredients. Line your pie-plates with paste, pour in the pumpkin, and bake in a moderately hot oven. When they are to be sent to the table, sift sugar over them.

**Quince Pudding.**—Six ounces of mashed quinces, half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar, five eggs, a table-spoonful of brandy. Stew the quinces, mash them very fine, and when nearly cold add to them the butter and sugar beaten to a cream. Whisk the eggs very light and stir in with the other ingredients. Cover your pie-plates with a nice paste, pour in the mixture and bake it.

**French Custard Pudding.**—One pint of milk, one table-spoonful of flour, three eggs, sugar to the taste. Flavored with rose-water, essence of lemon, or brandy. Put on the milk to boil, mix the flour smoothly with a little cold milk; as soon as the milk boils stir in the mixture of flour and milk. Let it boil one minute, take it off and set away to cool. Beat the eggs, and when the milk is cool add them to it with the sugar, then the spice and rose-water, or whatever it is to be flavored with. Line your pie-plates with paste, pour in the above mixture, and bake it in a moderate oven.

**Farmer's Apple Pudding.**—Sew some tender apples; if the apples are juicy, they will require very little water to cook them; add to one pound of the mashed apple, whilst it is hot, a quarter of a pound of butter, and sugar to the taste. Beat four eggs and stir in when the apple is cold.

Butter the bottom and sides of a deep pudding dish, strew it very thickly with bread crumbs, put in the mixture, and strew bread crumbs plentifully over the top.—Set it in a tolerably hot oven, and when baked, sift sugar over.

This is good with a glass of rich milk.

It is a good substitute for pie, and can be eaten by those who cannot partake of pastry.—*National Cook Book.*

**To make Sandwiches.**—Rub one table-spoonful of mustard and flour into half a pound of sweet butter; spread this mixture upon thin slices of bread; from a boiled ham, cut thin slices, and place a slice of ham between two slices of the bread prepared as above; cut the sandwiches in a convenient form and serve. Some chop the trimmings of the boiled ham very fine, and lay them between the slices of prepared bread. This is a good dish for lunch or evening entertainments.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. C. W. Cathcart, writing from Laporte, Ind., says:

"I want to ask a favor of some old wool-grower, and that is, to inform me how to build and arrange the necessary barns and sheds to accommodate a flock, with an eye to economy of money in building, of stowage of feed, of time in feeding and watering, and of protection from storms. Convenience to mowing and grain-growing fields requires that I should erect my buildings on a level piece of ground, and remote from any timber, being dependant upon a good well 14 feet deep, for water. Say the flock to number six hundred. Timber and lumber can be conveniently and cheaply obtained at, say eight dollars per thousand for barn boards. A place that would suit the above conditions would accommodate many of us who lack practical experience in wool-growing, and who feel compelled, with a view to the restoration of the fertility of our land, made hungry by constant cropping in grain, to resort to that business.

Most respectfully yours, C. W. CATHCART.

Will some one give the information asked?—C. B.

If we accustom ourselves to self-denial, we break the force of most temptations.

We have received from Mr. Linus Cone of Troy, a peck of the Swaar apple, the most perfect specimens that we ever saw; evincing that rich and skillful culture, for which Mr. Cone's farm has become noted. What a good flavor good cultivation gives to good fruit. We thanked Mr. Cone in person and that accounts for our not doing it with the pen.

Mr. Christian, of Pontiac, writes:

I plowed three acres of land in the spring, and cross-plowed it the 4th of July, and sowed three bushels of buckwheat; harvested from it, in September, 120 bushels. When I went on the farm, five years previous, it was entirely worn out. At that time, I put the same field into wheat, and harvested five bushels per acre from it. The land has been renovated solely by deep plowing and clover.

The past season, 1851, I harvested 225 bushels of wheat from about 10 acres sowed, on about two acres of which, the crop had been nearly all destroyed by squirrels and birds—the land in the same condition, when I took the farm, as that above mentioned.

Yours respectfully,  
PONTIAC, Jan. 10, 1852.

THOS. S. CHRISTIAN.

#### INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE.

In the kingdom of Prussia there are five Agricultural Colleges, and a sixth is about to be opened; in these are taught, by both theory and practice, the highest branches of science connected with the culture and improvement of the soil; of Agricultural Schools of a more elementary order there are ten; there are also seven schools devoted to instruction in the culture of flax; two especially devoted to instruction in the management of meadow lands; one for instruction in the management of sheep; and there are also forty-five model farms intended to serve in introducing better modes of agriculture; in all, seventy-one public establishments for agricultural education, not to mention others of a kindred nature, or those private schools where the art and science of good farming are taught.

Prussia is a monarchy, with fifteen millions of people. New York is a republic with three millions, and a territory which, though not quite half as large, is richer and better situated, with means of transportation incomparably superior. Prussia has seventy-one public establishments to instruct her people in farming, the science of sciences, the art of arts. New York has not one; and the proposition to establish a single Agricultural College has again and again been voted down in her Legislature. Ought so shameful a contrast to exist between that monarchy and this republic?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

#### FAST EATING.

Sometimes, when I see men bolting down their food in such haste, I feel like exclaiming, What a pity that man, who ought to be the wisest of God's creatures, should thus violate every dictate of wisdom and organic law, and poison his system by suffering, until he becomes a poor, broken hearted dyspeptic.

Let your present sufferings teach you how to eat in future; or if you are too idiotic to learn, sin and suffer on, and be miserable still; and let it be for ever remembered that no man does or can suffer, until or unless he has sinned.

"But," it is objected, "I have tried my utmost to refrain from fast eating, and find myself unable to do so." Then try the rule involved in this article. You mistake, by supposing that you are to restrain this gormandizing propensity by force of will. You take the wrong means. This so desirable an end is to be attained, first, by dismissing all thoughts of business from your mind, when you sit down to table, sitting down just to enjoy the luxury of the present hour; dismissing every thing else, put yourself into a calm state, and, stopping short, eat not a mouthful until your flurried fever has cooled down.

You do not feed your horses when in a period of excitement, then why feed yourself when over-excited, either by business or muscular labor? Cool off first, if

it takes you an hour; then begin by taking small mouthfuls, the size only of a bean or chestnut, and snacking your lips over the flavor, and tasting how good it is, and stopping to enjoy each mouthful; and this rich taste of your food will, of itself, draw off your mind from your business haste; whereas if you sit down in your hurried state of mind, and do not direct your attention to flavor, no earthly power can prevent your eating too fast.

This rule inadvertently, but effectually, contains another, to prevent over-eating, namely: Stop eating as soon as your food has lost its rich, fine, luscious flavor; that is as soon as you have to coax an appetite, by putting on rich gravies, condiments, &c., a rule in the teeth of that very bad dietetic habit of eating pastries, pies, puddings, &c. Lastly, always begin your meals on the daintiest article; partly because, after appetite has been once sated, to rekindle it by rich food is doubly bad; first on account of the food; and secondly, because of its being eaten when the stomach is already overloaded; a remark which must strike the common sense of every one who has this scarce article, at least an article seldom brought to the table.—*Phrenological Journal.*

HOME-MADE GAS.—Mr. Bower, of St. Neots, Hunts, has constructed a patented apparatus for making gas from coal, so small as to be adapted for private houses, inns, and other places where ten or fewer lights may be required. It is enclosed in an iron frame, occupying but little space, and may be managed by the errand-boy.—Beautiful gas is said to be made by this plan at the paper manufactories of Messrs. Towgood, Cambridge, at a cost of one shilling and sixpence per 1000 cubic feet. The patent consists in getting hydrogen gas from steam, (generated by the same fire that heats the retort,) and in converting that vapour into gas which otherwise would be converted into tar.

"And I may well speak with a full heart upon the subject of our equality of condition, for this very condition, joined, indeed, to the undeserved favors of my fellow-citizens, has given me, whose early prospects in life were shrouded in difficulties, and who passed much of it in hard and harsh duties in the forest—it has given to me this opportunity, and I glory in it, of bearing my testimony of gratitude to the priceless value of the Constitution here, in this great depository of its power. And when, in God's time, I shall need its protection no longer, may I leave it as a most precious legacy, untouched and unscathed, to those who are most dear to me—an object of pride and affection for them, as it has been for me."—*Gen. Cass.*

A subscriber writing from Spring Arbor, says:—"I have delayed sending this, hoping to be able to get a club of five, but cannot succeed; which may not be so very remarkable in a county that cannot, or rather will not give sufficient encouragement to an Agricultural society, to sustain one after it had been organized. But we must wait, hoping that Jackson county will wake up, if it is not until the 13th hour."

#### INDEX TO No. 1. VOL. X.

Editorial Correspondence,	33-41
Acknowledgments—Experiment in raising Corn,	41
Inquiries,	42
Manufacture of Maple Sugar—Communication,	43
Selecting Fruit for Constant Supply—Raising and Preserving Fruit	44-45
Pomological Convention,	46
Detroit Agricultural Society—Communication,	47
Scraps from English Papers—Canada Thistle and Red Root,	48
List of Premiums,	49-55
Communication from Rev. Charles Fox,	55
Invitation—Deep Plowing—Importance of Agriculture,	56
Draining—Disease of the Grape Vine in France,	57
To Farmers' Daughters—Young Ladies and Misses at Home	
The Teacher's Calling a responsible One,	58
Parental Teachings—How to Excel Rats,	59
Items and Abstracts,	60
Hay, Straw and Corn Cutters—Domestic Receipts, &c.,	61
Instructions in Agriculture—Fast Eating—Miscellaneous,	62

# RECEIPTS FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER. FROM DECEMBER 25 TO JANUARY 25.

J Gage \$6; Ferguson 1; G W Osborn 1; W Peard 1; J Paton 4; S W Wells P M 1; G Hentig 2; R T Payne 1; Messenger 1; A Beach Agent 8; Gen J Orr 10; J M Venay 250; G Chaffie 2; T B Barnum 2; C G Lady E. A Harwood 1; B G Holmes agent 0 72; C P Dibble 15; R McEwen 1; J Ford 1; O Oark P M 1; S Murphy 1; D Aldrich P M 4; W Taylor 1; G O Jones 9 75; H Ellis agent 5; J Gage 2; I Battolp 2; Mary Wilmarth 2; A Hayner P M 2; J E Hebe 1 A C Leele P M 43 50; C Robertson 1; J H Cothren 4; M Allen 0 75; P VanEvery 2; J E Taylor 1 W 44 4; C C Leach 1; J A Wells 1; W S Russell 1; S W Bowers 1; J Hutchison 1 60; G W Kennedy 4; J S Bagg 1; J C Taylor 1; H Johnson Jr 10; A J Dean P M 10; J V Ferris 1; J Flower 1; H A French P M 5 80; M Higgs 1; Rev E B Gregory 1; Rel J M Lamb 7 50; E M Stickney agent 5; J C Steinman P M 2; C Torrey 4; R Wells 1; L Fitce P M 2; G W Osborn 2; J J Adam 1; G Goodman P M 1; J Harkley 1; J Gage 3; E Westfall 1; C H Coggeshan, ass't P M 2; A Atherton 1; G C Fuller 3; D Cook 5; A A Copeland agent 1; H Brown P M 1; J M Hough 1; J Lewis 2; T Blackett 1; H Bowers 1; R Rofe; C D W Gibson 3; C Butler 1; Israel Arms 1; F W Fairman 0 75; W Gilbert 9; J B Cook 1; G E Hill P M 2; J Cowan 1; C Hill M 2; B Donner 1; C Lark P M 9; H Johnson Jr 1 60; H A Armstrong 1; S Chandler P M 1; F B Van Volkenburgh 6 40; J Malcom 2; T Johnson P M 8; G C Jones 0 75; Rev C Fox P M 1; J Goetsmark 1; A Bowers 1; H Cook 1; J Senel der 1; O Hampton P M 2; B Peckham 1; W Rogers P M 1; W A Brown 6 50; P Macomber 1; W H Pattison P M 12 75; A T Sutton 3 50; J De Puy 1; A Gable P M 1; R Robinson 1; J Cooper 1; A T Croman P M 2; J P Warner 4; E Lancaster P A Low 1 60; J Little P M 1 50.

## Detroit Prices Current:

Herd's Grass... @ bu. \$2 00	Salt... .. bbl \$ 2 00
Flax... .. @ " 1 50	Butter... .. lb 14
Lime... .. @ bbl 75	Eggs... .. doz 15
Flour... .. @ 3 12	Hides... .. dry 8 1/2
Corn... .. @ bu 40	Wheat... .. bu 65
Oats... .. @ 25	Ham... .. lb 9
Barley... .. @ 93	Onions... .. lb 75
Hogs... .. @ 100 lb 45 5 00	Cranberries... .. bu 2 00
Apples... .. @ bu 50 @ 1 00	Buck wheat... .. @ 100 lb 1 25
Potatoes... .. @ 62	Indian Meal... .. " 1 00
Hay... .. ton 7 00 9 00	Beef... .. " 3 00 @ 4 00
Wool... .. lb 18 @ 40	Lard... .. @ lb (retail) 7 @ 8
Peas... .. bu 1 00	Honey... .. lb 10
Beans... .. @ 1 81	Apples, dried... .. bu 1 50
Meat... .. bbl 8 @ 8 50	Peaches... .. " 3 00
Pork, mess... .. @ 15 00	Clover seed... .. 4 50
White Fish... .. 6 00 6 50	Pine lumber, clear, 20 @ 40 @ 4 00
Trout... .. 6 60	" " 2d " 15 00 "
Codfish... .. lb 4	Bill lumber... .. 11 00 "
Heese... .. 6	Flooring... .. 12 00
Wood... .. cord 3 00 @ 4 00	Common... .. 10 00
	Lath... .. 2 00

## WILLSON'S

### PREMIUM CORN AND COB MILLS.

THE subscriber would again inform FARMERS, MILLERS, and all interested in this matter, that he still manufactures the above Mills, for reducing with great despatch ears of corn into suitable meal, or provender for feeding Hogs, Sheep, Horses, and horned cattle. The balance wheel constitute a superior SHELLER. PRICE \$80.00.

Also he manufactures to order, for Millers a BREAKER, to break with despatch, ears of Corn sufficiently fine to be received by a run of Millstones. PRICE \$35.00.

I invite the attention of Feeders and Millers to the above Mills: believing they will stand approved in EVERY RESPECT BY THE INSPECTOR.

Willson's Temperance House,  
JACKSON, MICH.

J. I. WILLSON.

### Indemnity to Millions of Western Farmers!

#### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

BATAVIA, GENESEE COUNTY, N. Y.

Incorporated by the Legislature of N. Y., April 23d, 1844.

THIS Company will not insure any, except what is strictly farming property.

Insures only in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, E. E. STICKNEY, Travelling Agent.

### DETROIT SEED STORE

#### AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

IMPORTED Flower Roots, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Starbuck's Troy Plow, Ruggies, Nourse & Mason's Eagle Plow, and Wisconsin Plow, Grant's Fanning Mills, Rich's Straw Cutters, Corn-planter and sub-drill, Washing Machines, Corn shellers, Cultivators, Thermometer churns, &c.

ALSO

Agents for the sale of Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable Railroad Horse Power and Over-shot Threshers and Separators.

F. F. PARKER & BROTHER.

myl

51 Woodward avenue

## HOLMES & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

## DRY GOODS,

AT THEIR NEW FREESTONE STORE,

Woodward Avenue,

J. HOLMES,  
C. L. ANTHONY, } New-York,  
S. M. HOLMES, Detroit.

DETROIT.

### THE WORKING FARMER,

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

DEVOTED TO Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Kitchen Gardening, Management of Hot Houses, Green Houses, etc.—Embracing Agricultural Chemistry, preparation of Manures, &c.—Edited by Professor JAMES P. MAPES, and published at 25 Cliff street, New-York.

TERMS per year, (in advance.) Single copies, \$1 00  
" " " Six " 5 00  
" " " Twenty-five " 10 00

Back volumes, in covers, at subscription prices.

The Fourth volume will commence March 1, 1852. Jan.

### DAGUERREOTYPES.

#### G. EVERLYN HALL.

DAGUERREAN Artist, having fitted up rooms in the Firemen's Hall, first entrance above the Biddle House, Jefferson avenue, is prepared to execute LIKENESSES OF ALL FORMS, in the latest and most approved styles of the Photographie Art. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and warranted proof against time.

From his long experience and uniform success, Mr. H. feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Attention is invited to the distinct lively and life-like expression of the eye—to the beauty and perfection of the drapery—to the depth, boldness, yet mellowness of the lights and shadows—and to the lights and shadows—and the rich warm tone peculiar to pictures made by H. V. L.

Any person wishing to become master of this beautiful art, can have full instructions at his rooms. Also, any Artist wishing any of the late valuable improvements, can receive them on reasonable terms.

The ladies and gentlemen of Detroit and vicinity, are solicited to call and examine his specimens.

### CATALOGUE OF

#### GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Put up expressly for the Farmer's Store, and sold by

CHARLES L. BRISTOL,

62 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

These Seeds are warranted Genuine & Fresh

ASPARAGUS.	CORN—Sweet or Sugar,
BEST, Early Blood Turnips,	Early Golden,
Magul Wurtzel,	LETTUCE—Large Head,
Long blood,	Green Head,
White Sugar,	MUSTARD—GROWN,
BEANS—Royal White,	ONION—Large Red,
Small White,	Large Yellow,
Early China,	White or Silver Skin.
Early Half Moon,	PARSNIP.
CABBAGE—Large Drum Head,	PEAS—Large Marrowfat,
Large York, (Early.)	Early Kent dwarf,
CARROT—Long orange,	Blue Imperial,
Large White Field,	Canada or Thomas,
CUCUMBER—Early Short,	PUMPKIN—Sweet or Golden,
Long Green,	Common Field,
RADISHES—Early Scarlet, Short Top,	
TOMATO—Large Red,	TURNIP—Flat English Field,
Round Red,	Ruta Baga,
Cherry,	Sweet Russia,
SQUASH—Winter Crookneck,	Sweet Herbs, Flower Seeds,
Summer do	Bird Seeds.
FIELD SEEDS—Clover, Timothy, Red Top, Millet	
All of which are now open, and will be sold low by the pound or package.	

A large and well selected stock of

### GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Constantly on hand, and for sale cheap, at the Farmer's Store, 62 Woodward Avenue.

Cash, and the highest market price paid for all kinds of Produce. We shall offer, as soon as spring opens a large stock of

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of Forks, Scythes, Snaths, Shovels, Spades, Rakes &c., &c. Remember!

### THE FARMER'S STORE,

No. 62 Woodward Avenue, near the Churches, Detroit, Mich



PROSPECTUS FOR 1852.  
THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

*The Leading Literary Weekly of the Union.*

A MORAL PAPER.

The proprietors of the Post think it unnecessary to dwell upon the distinguishing features of their well-known weekly, whose brilliant success during an existence of THIRTY YEARS is a sure guarantee for the future. We have the pleasure of announcing our continued connection with that distinguished authoress,

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

We shall maintain for the Post the character it has acquired of being a strictly moral paper; one that a parent may allow to go freely before his innocent sons and daughters. A careful guard shall be kept, as heretofore, over our Advertising Columns, nothing of an improper character may obtain admittance.

The POST also will contain every week Selected Articles of the choicest description, one or more Engravings, Humorous Articles, the Most interesting News, Local News, Bank Note List, State of the Markets, the stock Market, etc., etc.

TERMS.

The terms of the Post are Two Dollars if paid in advance, Three Dollars if not paid in advance. For Five Dollars in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms for Clubs, to be sent, in the city, to one address, and, in the country, to one post-office.

4 Copies,						\$5 00 per annum
8 " (And one to Agent, or the getter up of Club)	10	00	"			"
13 " do do do do do do	15	00	"			"
20 " do do do do do do	20	00	"			"

The money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. Subscriptions may be sent at our risk. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address, always post-paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,  
No. 66 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

P. S. A copy of the POST will be sent gratis, as a specimen, to any one requesting it.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE and increasing variety constantly on hand, at Manufacturers' prices, adding transportation, among which are the following:

Starbuck's Premium Plows, 8 sizes,	\$4 to \$18 00
Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., do.	3 to 14 00
Emery & Co.	3 to 14 00
Emery & Co's Improved Railroad Horse Powers and Overshot	
Thrashing Machines and Separators, one horse	\$145 00, two horse
	\$170 00.

Wheeler's do. \$140 to \$165.

Smith's New Improved Ventilating Smut Machine and Buckwheat Reamer, \$40 to \$200.

Straw Cutters from \$6 to 17. Corn Shellers from \$8 to \$20. Emery's Corn Planter, and Seed Drill, \$15. Vegetable Cutters, \$13.—Fanning Harrows, 8 to \$20. Corn and Wheat Cultivators, 5 to \$9. Fanning Mills; Cast Iron Dirt Scrapers, 4 to \$7. Grindstones with rollers, 2 to \$10. Churns, 1 50 to \$6. Agricultural Furnaces 10 to \$20. Cheese Presses: Hydraulic Rams, 10 to \$20. Wheel-harrows, 4 to \$8. Well and Cistern Pumps, 3 to \$30. Wheat Drills, Bush-hooks and Scythes, \$1 50. Hog Hoes \$2; pruning knives, \$2; pruning saw and chisels, \$2; Post Spoons \$1. Screw wrench 1 50 to \$6. Trucks, &c., 3 to \$10.

Also, Hay, Straw and Dung Forks, Potatoes Hooks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Rakes, Hay knives Chains, Flow-prints, &c. all for sale cheap for cash. D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD, Jan 87 Woodward avenue.

1852.] ONE PRICE ONLY. [1852.

WINTER CLOTHING.

CLOTHING at wholesale and retail, at the well known establishment of the subscribers, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, may be found a very large assortment of Clothing, comprising every quality and description of garments, which for style, durability and economy cannot be excelled. FARMERS and MECHANICS may here procure substantial and economical garments; and with no deviation in price is practiced, they can rely on purchasing goods, in all cases, at the lowest possible rates. Under this system the inexperienced can buy as low as the most expert and practiced buyer. Also on hand,

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

In great variety, India Rubber and Oiled Clothing, Trunks and Carriage Bags, under garments, Cravats, Stocks, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, and made up to order in the best manner.

March 9, 1851.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, aply

SMITH'S Patent Ventilating Smut Machine.

Also Mot's Agricultural Furnace, for sale by  
Detroit, Jan. 1, 1854. D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD.

CHARLES PIQUETTE,



MANUFACTURER OF  
SUPERIOR DIAMOND POINTED  
GOLD PENS.

DAMAGED PENS RE-POINTED.

Also, damaged Watches and Jewelry, repaired by a superior workman, and the work warranted.  
Detroit, August 1, 1850.

ARMSTRONG'S  
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,

NO. 59, WOODWARD AVENUE,

(Between the Presbyterian Church and Jefferson avenue, sign of the Big Hat, Detroit.)

DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Furs, Robes, Umbrellas, Canes, Gloves, Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, &c., very cheap for cash.

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of Farmers and others coming into the city, pledging himself to sell as cheap as any other establishment west of New York.

His stock of Hats and Caps are of his own manufacture and warranted the best.

Orders for any style of Hat or Cap promptly attended to. Regalias and Jewels of the different orders constantly on hand.

FARMER'S STORE.

[GOOD PLACE FOR FARMERS TO TRADE AT.]

CHARLES L. BRISTOL,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

62 Woodward avenue, near the churches,

DETROIT.

Country Produce bought and sold, and choice brands of Flour and Family Groceries constantly on hand.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT,

DEALERS IN CLOTHING,  
WHOLESALE AND FOR THE MILLION!

KEEP constantly on hand as large a stock of Ready Made Clothing as may be found West of New York. Being of Philadelphia manufacture, and well suited for this market, they are prepared to sell at low prices, at wholesale, or in quantities to suit purchasers. They beg leave to call attention to their

New Cloth Ware Room (Second Story,)

French, Belgian, English and American Cloths, Cassimeres and trimmings, Serges, Satins and Vestings, making the best assorted stock of these goods to be found West of Buffalo; for sale wholesale or made to order, at their

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

where every satisfaction as to fit, style, &c., is warranted, and at reasonable prices.

EAGLE & ELLIOTT,  
61 Woodward avenue, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church, Detroit. Jan

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened an extensive Paper Warehouse on Jefferson avenue, Detroit, for the exclusive sale of all kinds of paper, where a general assortment can be found at all times. The attention of country dealers is respectfully invited, before purchasing elsewhere. Cash paid for rags. J. B. CLARK, Detroit, Feb. 19, 1851. marly

BACK VOLUMES OF THE FARMER.

A FEW COPIES of the 6th, 7th, and 8th volumes of the Michigan Farmer, pamphlet bound and in boards, for sale at the book store of C. MORSE & SON, Detroit, Feb. 1st, 1851. marly

TERMS.—THE MICHIGAN FARMER is published monthly, at Detroit, Michigan, for one dollar a year, in advance; after three months, \$1 25; after six months, \$1 50; after nine months, \$1 75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars, twelve copies for nine dollars, and any greater number at the same rate.

Advertising, for one folio, or one hundred words, first insertion one dollar and fifty cents—twelve dollars per annum.

Office next door to Markhams Book Store, opposite Major Kearsley—entrance same as that of the Daily Advertiser.